

# THE NAPANE

Historical Society

Vol. LVII] No 11 -E J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY,

W. T. BAIRD

ORGANIST AND CHOIR  
DIRECTOR

of Trinity Methodist Church.

Teacher of Piano, Organ, and  
Voice Culture.

A few Pupils more will be accepted.

Studio :—Dundas Street. 38tf

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

Is hereby given not to land on any docks of the Independent Order of Foresters' Island, Deseronto, after 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and not before 7 o'clock in the forenoon. People desiring to do business after hours must obtain a permit from the Superintendent of the Dominion Salvage & Wrecking Co. Ltd. All persons failing to comply with this notice will be prosecuted. By order.

C. LURIE.

52-c Superintendent.

DOXSEE & CO.

JANUARY SALE OF  
MILLINERY

TRIMMED HATS

Clearance Sale of Trimmed  
Hats, regular prices \$4.00 to  
\$9.00.

Sale Price \$2.90

UNTRIMMED

Untrimmed shapes in Velvet,  
Hatter's Plush, regular prices  
\$2.25 to \$5.00.

Sale Price \$1.35.

Ladies' and Misses' Wool Caps  
and Scarfs. Special Prices.

BLOUSES

In Crepe de Chene and Georgette  
Crepe. See them before buying.

The Leading Millinery House

MERCHANTS' BANK  
OF CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Capital Paid up.....\$7,000,000  
Rest and Undivided Profits... 7,421,292

## War Summary of The Latest Events

Another Spanish steamer has been sunk by a German U-boat, the third in less than three weeks. A few days ago Spain sent a protest to Berlin regarding the sinking of the steamers Giralda and the Sebastain. The Giralda's case has aroused more bitterness in Spain than any of the others, as she was engaged solely in the coast-wise trade. In the latest case the Huns will not be able to advance the excuse that they did not sink the ships, because their submarine towed the boats containing the crews of the vessel to a port in the Canaries. They care little for Spain's protests, anyway, and, indeed, seem to be determined to force that country into war. Norway is also a patient sufferer, 714 vessels with 883 men having been sunk, by subs or mines, while two-thirds of 53 "missing" vessels, with 700 men, are known to be "war losses."

The U-boats accounted for nineteen British merchantmen during the week, of which thirteen were over 1,600 tons. In addition, three fishing vessels were sunk. The losses of merchantmen show an increase of four over the previous week, three of them being of the larger size. Italy also reports an increase in ship losses, the figures for the week of February 9th showing that four steamers of more than 1,600 tons were sunk, against one of lesser tonnage in the week of February 2nd. Four Italian steamers of more than 1,600 tons were sunk during the week of February 2nd. Sir John Jellicoe only a few days ago warned the people that Britain was in for a hard period in regard to submarine losses, but expressed his belief that by August 1st the U-boats would be checked. The whole question of ocean transportation, which is of the utmost importance to the Allies, cropped up in several phases at widely separated points on Wednesday.

It is gratifying to read the statement of Bonar Law that the total stocks of wheat in Britain at the end of December exceeded those at the end of December, 1916, by 8,400,000 bushels at sixty pounds to the bushel. The figures given are just enough to create a demand for more information, and do not give ground for optimism, while the total amount of wheat on hand is not known. That there is an increase over the previous year is excellent news, however—the more pleasing because of the assur-

ance that Britain's own food production is increasing. It comes with another very encouraging statement, namely, that Mr. Hoover, the United States Food Controller, was much below the mark in his estimate that there is 150,000,000 pounds of frozen meat more than British representatives in the United States had estimated upon as available for export. It now appears that there are some thousands of tons above even the Hoover figures, and credit for this condition is given by Sir William Goode, who is in the United States for the British Government, to the splendid conservation campaign of the American people. The congestion on United States railroads, due to the severe weather and other causes, and the consequent holding up of shipping has prevented the sending of great quantities of this meat supply to Britain and the other Allied nations. Now that the shipping is beginning to move there still remains the problem of getting enough vessels to carry food supplies to the Allied people and to the United States and Allied armies. In this connection Mr. Bonar Law's statement in the House of Commons Wednesday regarding shipping is of interest. During 1917 Britain built 1,63,473 tons of mercantile shipping, and acquired 170,000 tons abroad. Expectations of a larger addition in new tonnage were not realized because quantities of it that were to have been built in the United States for the old country have been taken over by the Americans for their own use. The ship-building program me to be carried out in the United States and Canada and elsewhere this year will add immensely to the total tonnage of the Allies before the end of 1918. Mr. Law also made the important announcement that 820,645 men were added to the army last year; that British guns in France had been increased by thirty per cent., and the airplane supply by two and a half times. Despite all the critics, Britain seems to be bending all her energies to the business of war.

British aviators have bombed the German town of Offenbach, in the Duchy of Baden, southeast of Karlsruhe, an ancient town, which contains among other historic attractions a statue of Sir Francis Drake, honored because he was regarded as having introduced the potato into Europe. The raid was a continuation of the series persistently carried out since the official announcement that reprisals had been decided upon because of the German raids over Britain. The news from the Western front still has to do with raiding, much of it on a large scale, aerial operations and speculation as to where the German offensive will fall. The Canadians, it is announced, are now occupying a longer front, and, thanks to the reinforcements going forward, are stronger in men and material. Berlin reports "heavy hand-to-hand fighting" north of Lens and around Peronne against British reconnoitring parties, in which the Huns make the usual claim of victory. The Italians

## PLEASANT VALLEY.

Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler French, and Mrs. W. B. Sills and Mr. a Mrs. Milford Dupree took tea Thursday evening at Mr. John Joyce's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Pringle a Misses Marguerite and Eileen, and Ross Frisken and Mr. and Mrs. G. field Sills and Keith took tea Monday evening at Mr. Chas. Vanalstine's.

Mr. Fred Pringle is on the sick list. We hope for a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Merle Sills and Mr. M. Pringle visited Wednesday at Mr. Wm. Davison's, town.

Mr. and Mrs. Milford Dupree and Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler French to dinner Wednesday at Mr. Chas. Vanalstine's.

Mr. I. B. Sills visited Friday at his daughter's, Mr. Jas. Denison's, Sells.

Mr. S. X. Dupree and Master The old Dupree are on the sick list. V hope they will soon be well again.

Mrs. John Cline spent Friday afternoon at Mr. Garfield Sills.

Mr. and Mrs. Milford Dupree to dinner Monday at Mr. Geo. Dupree's.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Turnbull and Dorland visited Sunday at Mr. Dean's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Pringle a Eileen, Mr. Ross Frisken and Mr. a Mrs. Milford Dupree and Harold to tea Wednesday at Mr. W. B. Sills.

Mr. and Mrs. John Smith and M. Jake Smith visited Tuesday at Mr. Dean's.

Mrs. Grant Cook and baby a spending a couple weeks with her parents.

Mrs. Emma Card is still with her sister, Mrs. E. P. Smith, and we a glad to report that she is improving.

Miss Myrtle Cook is learning dress making with Miss West, Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smith and Jess spent Wednesday at Mr. Jas. Cuthill Anderson.

## PLEASANT VALLEY.

(For Last Week.)

Mr. and Mrs. Merle Sills visit Thursday at Mr. John Empey's, Riv Road.

Mr. Eslie Smith had the telepho installed in his house Tuesday last week. His ring is 142r5.

Mr. and Mrs. Milford Dupree, a Harold Dupree, Mr. and Mrs. W. Sills and family and Mr. Ross Frisken were guests at Mr. W. R. Pringle Friday evening.

Mr. John Cline attended the H. stein Convention at Belleville o day last week.

Mr. S. X. Dupree spent Thursday Mr. Milford Dupree's.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ballance a family spent a couple days at father's, Mr. E. R. Sills.

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Mr. Eslie Smith was sick a few days but we are glad to report recovery.

Miss Maybys Dean has returned home after visiting her brother Bethany.

The Hay-press is in the neighborhood but it is too cold to press it. Wait till we get a warm wave.

## The Leading Millinery House

## MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA. ESTABLISHED 1864.

Capital Paid up.....\$7,000,000  
Rest and Undivided Profits... 7,421,292  
Total Deposits .....92,102,072  
Total Assets.....121,130,558

### Savings Bank Department.

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest at best current rate paid.  
Farmers' Business Solicited and General Banking Business transacted.

Napanee Branch. E. R. CHECKLEY Mgr.

Yarker Branch. R. M. MACPHERSON, Mgr.

## NORTHERN CROWN BANK

Head Office—Winnipeg.

Capital (authorized)..... \$6,000,000  
Capital (paid up)..... 1,431,200  
Rest and Undivided Profits \$848,544

### DIRECTORS.

President—Capt. Wm. Robinson.  
Vice-President—John Stovel.  
W. R. Fawcett, A. McTavish Campbell,  
Sir Douglas Cameron, K.C.M.G.  
F. E. Hutchings, Geo. Fisher.

Bills of Exchange, Drafts and Orders on all Countries bought and sold.  
Collections made in all parts of Canada, and in foreign countries.  
Branches distributed throughout all Canada.

W. J. WIGGINS.

Manager Napanee Branch.

## Don't Forget!

I am open to buy all kinds of  
Grain Seeds and Beans,  
Hay, Straw and Potatoes,  
in small or Car Lots  
AT TOP PRICES.

And have For Sale

Flour, Bran, Shorts, and Mixed  
Feeds, Meal, Oil Cake, and  
Cotton Seed.

### OUR NEW GROCERY

One Door West, is nicely stocked  
with First-Class Goods.—A call  
will repay you.

FRED. A. PERRY,  
Dundas Street,  
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.  
Opposite Campbell House.

The best line of Stationery, Fountain Pens and Inks in town at WALLACE'S Drug Store, limited.

The figures given are just enough to create a demand for more information, and do not give ground for optimism, while the total amount of wheat on hand is not known. That there is an increase over the previous year is excellent news, however—the more pleasing because of the assurance

### CREDIT SALE

S. W. Clark will sell for F. B. Car-scullen, at his farm, on the South River Road, 1½ miles from Napanee, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21st, all his farm stock and implements. Among the stock are one good mare, seven high grade Holstein cows, six high grade Holstein young cattle, and an exceptionally good lot of agricultural implements.

10-bp

reprisals had been decided upon because of the German raids over Britain. The news from the Western front still has to do with raiding, much of it on a large scale, aerial operations and speculation as to when the German offensive will fall. The Canadians, it is announced, are now occupying a longer front, and, thanks to the reinforcements going forward, are stronger in men and material. Berlin reports "heavy hand-to-hand fighting" north of Lens and around Peronne against British reconnoitring parties, in which the Huns make the usual claim of victory. The Italians have repulsed another Austrian attempt to break through their lines on a limited scale.

Remember we are Napanee agents for the Alladin Lamp supplies. WALLACE'S, Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ballance family spent a couple days at father's, Mr. E. R. Sills.  
Mr. Ross Fricken spent Wednesday with his friend, Mr. Harold Dupree.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sills and family called at Mr. U. V. Sunday afternoon.  
Mr. Esie Smith was sick a days but we are glad to report recovery.  
Miss Maybus Dean has returned home after visiting her brother Bethany.  
The Hay-press is in the neighborhood but it is too cold to press. Wait till we get a warm wave from the West.  
Mr. and Mrs. George Dupree family took dinner Sunday at Milford Dupree's.  
Miss Jessie Vanalstine is ill, hope she will soon be well again.  
A few from this neighborhood attended the party at Mrs. M. Tuesday evening.  
Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sills took Thursday evening at Mr. G. Sills'.  
Mr. and Mrs. G. Dean took dinner Friday at Mr. Fred Henderson Mount Pleasant.  
Mr. I. B. Sills took dinner at E. P. Smith's one day last week.

One application of any Louse Powder will not rid your cattle of lice because the 1st application does destroy the eggs which hatch out a few days. We can guarantee, however, that 2 to 3 applications of new Electric Louse Powder, 5 or days apart, will do work thorough.—WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited

## Butter Paper

Printed and packed in

25 Cent Packages.

The Express Printing House.

## IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS LIVERY STOCK

Consisting of a choice bunch of Driving Horses, Hacks, Surreys, Platform Wagons, Top Buggies, Carriages, Sleighs, Robes, Bells, and numerous other articles. 1 Five-Passenger Ford Car. 1 Auto Truck Body.

Mr. Norman Montgomery will sell for Messrs. C. A. Anderson & Son at the

Livery Stables, Napanee,

—on—

Saturday, February 23rd, 1911

at 10 o'clock sharp.

- 1 pair of Dark Chestnut Mares—
- 1 White Team, well matched
- 1 Bay Mare, choice driver, lady broken
- 1 Bay Gelding, lady broken
- 1 Bay Mare
- 1 Bay Team
- 1 Bay Mare
- 1 Bay Hack Team
- 1 Chestnut Mare
- 1 Bay Mare
- 2 Top Iron-Tired Surreys, first class condition
- 1 Rubber-tired Open Surrey
- 1 Rubber-tired Open Runabout
- 3 McLaughlin Rubber-tired Buggies
- 1 McLaughlin Rubber-tired Phaeton
- 6 McLaughlin ¾ Buggies
- 1 McLaughlin ¾ Buggy

- 1 Commercial Platform Wagon with top
- 1 Light Commercial Platform Wagon with top
- 1 Landau Hack, nearly new
- 1 Four-seated Brougham
- 1 Landau Hack
- 1 Three-seated Carriage
- 2 Three-seated Pleasure Sleighs
- 2 Two-seated Pleasure Sleighs
- 2 Cutters, first-class condition
- 1 Top Cutter
- 1 Set One-horse Light Sleighs with box
- 1 Covered Hack Sleigh
- 1 Ten-Passenger Band Sleigh
- 1 Five-passenger Ford Car
- 4 sets Light Driving Double Harness

- 2 sets Heavy Double Harness
- 2 sets Heavy Single Harness
- 11 sets Light Single Harness
- 2 Musk-ox Robes, just as good as new
- 8 Imitation Buffalo Robes
- 30 Bishop Robes, as good as new
- 10 Cow-hide Robes
- 2 sets All-wool Horse Blankets
- 30 brand new Summer Rugs
- 15 Wool Rugs
- 1 Buffalo Robe, in good condition
- 1 set Power Clippers
- 1 Hay Fork and Rope
- Whips and Neck-yokes
- A number of strings of Bells, Overdraw Checks, Martingales, Collars, and numerous other articles

There will be absolutely no reserve as Messrs. Anderson are going out of Horse Livery.

Owing to the extensiveness of this sale we will have to start sharp on time, 10 o'clock a.m.

**Terms of Sale :** Ten Dollars and under, Cash ; all over that amount there will be nine months' credit given, by purchasers furnishing Approved Joint Notes, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum.



# NANEE EXPRESS

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

NANEE—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15th, 1918

## PLEASANT VALLEY.

and Mrs. Schuyler French, Mr. Mrs. W. B. Sills and Mr. and Milford Dupree took tea Thursday evening at Mr. John Joyce's.

and Mrs. W. R. Pringle and Mrs. Marguerite and Eileen, Mr. Frisken and Mr. and Mrs. Gar-Sills and Keith took tea Monday morning at Mr. Chas. Vanalstine's.

Fred Pringle is on the sick list, hope for a speedy recovery.

and Mrs. Merle Sills and Mrs. Pringle visited Wednesday at Mr. Davison's town.

and Mrs. Milford Dupree and Mrs. Schuyler French took tea Wednesday at Mr. Chas. Vanalstine's.

I. B. Sills visited Friday at his sister's, Mr. Jas. Denison's, Selby.

S. X. Dupree and Master Thor-Dupree are on the sick list. We hope they will soon be well again.

John Cline spent Friday afternoon at Mr. Garfield Sills'.

and Mrs. Milford Dupree took tea Monday at Mr. George Lee's.

and Mrs. Archie Turnbull and visited Sunday at Mr. Z. Sills'.

and Mrs. W. R. Pringle and Mr. Ross Frisken and Mr. and Milford Dupree and Harold took tea Wednesday at Mr. W. B. Sills'.

and Mrs. John Smith and Mr. Smith visited Tuesday at Mr. Z. Sills'.

Grant Cook and baby are doing a couple weeks with her mother.

Emma Card is still with her mother, E. P. Smith, and we are to report that she is improving.

Myrtle Cook is learning dress-making with Miss West, Nananee.

and Mrs. Fred Smith and Jean visited Wednesday at Mr. Jas. Cuthill's.

## PLEASANT VALLEY.

(For Last Week.)

and Mrs. Merle Sills visited Sunday at Mr. John Empey's, River.

Esle Smith had the telephone called in his house Tuesday of week. His ring is 142r5.

and Mrs. Milford Dupree, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sills, and family and Mr. Ross Frisken are guests at Mr. W. R. Pringle's on Friday evening.

John Cline attended the Hol-Convention at Belleville one last week.

S. X. Dupree spent Thursday at Milford Dupree's.

and Mrs. W. A. Ballance and family spent a couple days at her mother's, Mr. E. R. Sills'.

Ross Frisken spent Wednesday, his friend, Mr. Harold Dupree, and Mrs. W. B. Sills and family at Mr. W. R. Pringle's on Sunday afternoon.

Esle Smith was sick a few days but we are glad to report his recovery.

Maybus Dean has returned after visiting her brother at any.

Hay-press is in the neighborhood but it is too cold to press hay, till we get a warm wave from

## GRIEVE'S CORNERS.

Our thaw has been much appreciated. It has been so long coming, it is regarded almost in the light of a blessing.

A number from here attended the funeral of Mrs. York at Ingle.

The Farmers' Association are unloading their car of shorts to-day (Friday). Everyone seems glad it has arrived. They expect the second car in a few days, traffic conditions permitting.

The W. M. Society met at the home of Mrs. Chas. Kimmitt on Wednesday.

Messrs. Wm. Aylesworth and Lewis Fox were recent callers on Mr. Chas. Walrath who still continues quite poorly.

Mr. and Mrs. John Schermehorn sr., were in town on Thursday.

(For Last Week.)

The weather certainly corroborates the adage concerning the Bear seeing his shadow. He surely saw a very large one this time. Roads are kept open with difficulty and the railways are experiencing great difficulties in moving freight. The trouble is reported general on all lines. Feed supplies are very scarce, only one dealer in town having bran or flour and that in very limited quantity. Members of the various Farmers' Associations should bear this fact in mind and not be expecting their Executives to produce the feeds from nowhere. Patience and Perseverance in the face of difficulties always spell success.

Our genial store keeper at Forest Mills has resumed business in the Cheese Factory and intends rebuilding as soon as possible.

Mr. and Mrs. Mullet from the North West have been renewing acquaintances in this vicinity.

Mr. John Schermehorn had the misfortune to lose a valuable cow last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Pringle took tea at Chas. Walrath's Saturday evening.

Mr. W. B. Asselstine is busy cutting and hauling wood.

Everyone seems to be dreading the idea of coming to war flour, Cheer up! It's the only way to cut out the Doctor's calls and anyway the Government says the quality, as far as making good bread goes, is equal to former grades. Our Association is fortunate to obtain the First Grade in their next car of feed, which will be on hand in a few weeks.

## ALLAN WAGAR.

It was a great shock to the community when it was reported on Tuesday morning that Mr. Allan Wagar was dead, as a result of a fall from his verandah while taking ice off the roof of his house. It is supposed that a large mass of ice and snow suddenly slipped from the roof of the house and struck him causing him to lose his balance and fall on the icy street rendering him unconscious, in which state he remained for about an hour when he passed quietly away.

The funeral took place from his late residence, John street, on Thursday afternoon at two o'clock, and the remains were placed in the vault of the Riverside cemetery.

## "The New Fairbanks-Morse Type Z Engine"

YOU simply cannot get more engine value per dollar than you get when you buy either of these engines. They are oil engines built to use kerosene and other cheaper fuel as well as gasoline.

Here's where you get your economy—these engines use kerosene so successfully that you get the same power from a gallon of kerosene as from a gallon of gasoline—and you save the difference in cost!

POWER? All you want and more. These Type "Z" engines are built to serve.

Every distinctive feature of these wonderful engines does it part to develop maximum power from least fuel. Results are the test we ask. They are the most practical, money-saving and all-round satisfactory engines that your money can buy. Adopted for general farm work such as Grinding, Ensilage Cutting, Wood Sawing, pumping electric lighting, etc.

1 1/2 H. P. ....	\$ 71
3 H. P. ....	\$126
6 H. P. ....	\$225

with magneto attached.

Lennox Automobile & Motor Boat Company, 'Phone 234, NANANEE, ONT.  
ALL MOTOR BOAT AND AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

## THE DOMINION BANK

ESTABLISHED 1871

Capital and Reserve \$13,000,000

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Efficient service.  
Interest paid or added to accounts twice a year.  
Deposits of One Dollar and upwards received.

NANANEE BRANCH: F. COTTLE, Manager.

## PICTURES OF WAR.

Paintings of Our Army Are to Be Secured.

The story of Canada's glorious deeds in the war at Ypres and elsewhere, which already have been told in print, is now to be told in glowing colors by some of the most distinguished artists of the day, British and Canadian. Under the auspices of the Canadian War Records Office, a war memorial fund has been inaugurated, with Lord Rothermere as chairman and Lord Beaverbrook as a member of the committee. The fund now amounts to about \$75,000, the whole of it having been raised in the United Kingdom and Canada by the propaganda section of the Dominion Government, the object of which is to tell the people of Canada, down to the smallest detail, what their share has been in the war.

Five Canadian artists will have a share in the work of painting the

## G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.

Office—Merchants Bank Chambers, Nananee.  
Money to loan.  
Telephones—Office 33, Residence 132.

## H. W. SMITH

(Successor to W. D. MacCormack)

Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College

B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.

OFFICE—Centre Street.

'Phone 61.

## U. M. WILSON,

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public.

Crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.

PHONES—Office 46, residence 125.

OFFICE—Dundas Street, Nananee.

19-1-1.

## DR. MEMBERY,

late of Royal Navy, having resigned his commission, intends practicing his profession at Adolphus street, N.

r. and Mrs. W. A. Ballance and ily spent a couple days at her er's, Mr. E. R. Sills. r. Ross Frisken spent Wednesday h his friend, Mr. Harold Dupree. r. and Mrs. W. B. Sills and fam- called at Mr. U. A. Sunday after- n. r. Esie Smith was sick a few s but we are glad to report his ivery. iss Maybus Dean has returned e after visiting her brother at hany. he Hay-press is in the neighbor- d but it is too cold to press hay. it will get a warm wave from West. r. and Mrs. George Dupree and ily took dinner Sunday at Mr. ord Dupree's. iss Jessie Vanalstine is ill. We e she will soon be well again. e few from this neighborhood at- ded the party at Mrs. Miles' sday evening. r. and Mrs. W. B. Sills took tea rdsday evening at Mr. G. Sills'. r. and Mrs. G. Dean took dinner day at Mr. Fred Henderson's, unt Pleasant. r. I. B. Sills took dinner at Mr. P. Smith's one day last week.

ne application of any Louse Pow- will not rid your cattle of lice, ause the 1st application does not troy the eggs which hatch out in few days. We can guarantee, how- r, that 2 to 3 applications of our Electric Louse Powder, 5 or 6 s apart, will do work thoroughly WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

## HIGH CLASS BLACK

cks, Surreys, Platform y, and numerous other dy.

Anderson & Son at their

anee,

3rd, 1918

ets Heavy Double Harness  
ets Heavy Single Harness  
sets Light Single Harness  
fusk-ox Robes, just as good as  
ew  
mitation Buffalo Robes  
Bishop Robes, as good as new  
Cow-hide Robes  
ets All-wool Horse Blankets  
brand new Summer Rugs  
Wool Rugs  
Buffalo Robe, in good condition  
et Power Clippers  
lay Fork and Rope  
ips and Neck-yokes  
number of strings of Bells, and  
verdraw Checks, Martingales, Col-  
rs, and numerous other articles.

Horse Livery.  
e, 10 o'clock a.m.

there will be nine months' credit  
is, bearing interest at seven per

Tuesday morning that Mr. Allah Wagar was dead, as a result of a fall from his verandah while taking ice off the roof of his house. It is supposed that a large mass of ice and snow suddenly slipped from the roof of the house and struck him causing him to lose his balance and fall on the icy street rendering him unconscious, in which state he remained for about an hour when he passed quietly away.

The funeral took place from his late residence, John street, on Thursday afternoon at two o'clock, and the remains were placed in the vault of the Riverside cemetery.

Allan McPherson Wagar was a member of one of the old established families of this county. His great-grandfather, Barent Wagar, came from Germany to America in 1735; his grandfather, Eberhardt Wagar, came to Canada as a U. E. Loyalist in the year 1784 with his two sons, Thomas and William. He received a large grant of land and settled on Hay Bay. Wm. Wagar raised a large family, one son, Jacob, being the father of the subject of this sketch who was born in South Fredericksburgh in the year 1845. In 1868 he married Sarah Cole, who survives him, with one child, Mrs. C. W. Hambly, of Napanee. A sad feature of the occurrence is that Mrs. Hambly is spending the winter in Florida for her health.

About four years ago he retired from active life and settled in Napanee. Mr. Wagar was one of the most highly respected citizens of the town, a man of strict integrity in all his business dealings, and one whose word was as good as his bond. He made many friends during his residence in town who will much regret his sudden decease.

He leaves one brother, Mr. George Wagar residing on the old homestead in South Fredericksburgh; and one sister, Mrs. Arthur Snider, who is with Mrs. Hambly in Florida. Dr. Nelson Wagar, who died about six months ago, was also a brother.

### NAPANEE AGRICULTURAL CLASS.

The young men of the Napanee Agricultural Class are holding a social evening and entertainment in the Oddfellows' Hall, Harshaw Block, Napanee, on Thursday evening, Feb. 21st, at 8 o'clock. The proceeds of evening are to be donated to the Halifax Relief Fund for blinded and maimed sufferers from the explosion. It is expected that a hearty response will be made to this appeal, as the object is certainly a most worthy one. Moving pictures will be a special feature of the evening. Mr. G. B. Curran will have the new Government machine with non-inflammable films showing a selection of comedies, dramas, and travel. A select musical programme will be given, and in addition games and entertainment for all will be provided, so that everyone may enjoy a splendid social evening. Invitations are being sent only to the leading young men of the county. Admission will be by ticket only, the charge being 75c. for young men, with lady free. Refreshments will be provided for all. Everyone who receives an invitation is requested to make a special effort to attend. This is the only opportunity the people of the county will have of supporting the Halifax Fund, and it is expected they will be as successful as the people of Napanee have been in raising funds for Red Cross and other patriotic work. Merchants of the town have kindly loaned tables, chairs, etc., and donated milk and food to help on the good cause, so that the people of Napanee are co-operating to make this night a grand success.

Overseas Stationery for sale at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

frustrated artists of the day, British and Canadian. Under the auspices of the Canadian War Records Office, a war memorial fund has been inaugurated, with Lord Rothermere as chairman and Lord Beaverbrook as a member of the committee. The fund now amounts to about \$75,000, the whole of it having been raised in the United Kingdom and Canada by the propaganda section of the Dominion Government, the object of which is to tell the people of Canada, down to the smallest detail, what their share has been in the war.

Five Canadian artists will have a share in the work of painting pictures of Canada's war record at the front, under the auspices of the Canadian War Record Office, viz: Lieutenants A. Y. Jackson, C. H. Barilau, G. Russell, and Messrs. J. Kerr and Lawson J. Mowatt. A wide and representative selection of British artists has been made as the following details show: Richard Jack, A.R.A. large and wonderful battle picture "The Second Battle of Ypres"; L. Y. Cameron, R.A., brilliant Scottish painter and etcher, two fine landscapes of the fighting zone; Frank Brangwyn, A.R.A., a series of lithographs depicting the horrors of war; Charles Sims, R.A., large war allegory; Augustus John, large decorative painting; Edgar Bundy, A.R.A. two complimentary pictures, entitled "The First Landing of the French in Canada," and "The First Landing of the Canadians in France"; Mrs. Laura Knight, A.R.V.S., and Misses Anna Airy and Clara Atwood, scenes of life in Canadian training camps; G. Clausin, R.A., large decorative painting; Dudley Hardy, R.I., "Sir Robert Borden reviewing the Canadian troops in France"; C. R. W. Nevison, aircraft subject; Norman Wilkinson, R.I., "Transport of Canadians Across Atlantic"; C. H. Shannon, A.R.A., "Portrait of Princess Patricia of Connaught"; W. Nicholson, R.S.A., "General Turner, V.C., and staff."

In addition to these Professor Gerald Moira has finished a very fine decorative painting showing the Canadian lumbermen at work in Windsor Park; Julius Olsson, A.R.A., will paint a Canadian night patrol boat in the Channel; Algernon Talmage and Leonard Richmond, R.B.A., subjects connected with the Canadian veterinary and railway work in France, and Solomon J. Solomon and Spenser Watson, portraits.

### Put Ribbon on Dead Man.

Sergt. Ernest M. Rochester, son of Rev. Dr. William Rochester, secretary of the Lord's Day Alliance, who was killed in action on November 26, was awarded the Military Medal the day previous to his death. The ribbon was pinned on the sergeant's breast just before his burial in a cemetery behind the lines.

A story told by Lieut. H. H. Stevens, of the 107th Canadian Pioneers, tells of the gallantry of a Canadian gunner, and from the description given, Sergt. Rochester is believed to be the man. Lieut. Stevens says: "The guns were right out in the open and shells almost touching, line after line of them, and all going at it as hard as they could. I saw a man serving his eighteen-pounder with balance of his gun crew lying alongside dead. He still kept his gun in action, and was cheered by other gun crews, who, however, could not send men to help him out. He just shoved the shells in, sighted the gun, and fired a continuous stream on the Hun."

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Crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.  
PHONES—Office 46, residence 125.  
OFFICE—Dundas Street, Napanee.  
19-1-1.

**DR. MEMBERY,**  
late of Royal Navy, having resigned his commission, intends practicing his profession at Adolphustown. Dr. Membery is a graduate of England; also holds the Alberta and Ontario license.  
51-bp

**Drs. McLaughlin & Nash,**  
**DENTISTS**  
Over Wallace's Drug Store.  
Entrance on John St.  
52-1-1

**GIRL WANTED**—Good general servant. Apply to MRS. B. F. DAVY, Bridge Street.  
10-bp

**WANTED TO BUY**—Two carloads of mixed hay, clover, no objection. Quote prices baled, f.o.b. cars, any shipping point in Lennox or Addington. Apply to G. E. CURRAN, Agricultural Office, Napanee.  
2-1-1

**FOR SALE**—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN.  
11-1-1

**FOR SALE**—On easy terms. One Seed Store on Dundas Street; one Store House and Evaporator, on Water Street. Apply to Thos. Symington.  
6-1-1

**ORGAN FOR SALE**—In first class condition. Would make good organ for country church. Uxbridge make, solid walnut case. Apply to MRS. JOHN POLLARD, Dundas Street, Napanee.  
5-1-1

**FOR SALE** — Desirable Property, corner Dundas and West Streets. Brick House and Office in first-class repair, small Barn, also Black Walnut Office Fixtures, including counter railing, drawers and case fronts. Some used cash with plans. Apply on premises, MRS. F. P. DOUGLAS.  
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**FARM FOR SALE**—160 acres — 130 acres work land in a good state of cultivation; balance in wood — situated on Newburgh Road, three quarters of a mile from Napanee. Good buildings, convenient with electric light. Abundant supply of hard and soft water. Address or apply on premises to W. R. LOTT, Napanee, R. R. No. 7.  
8-1-1

**FOR SALE OR RENT**—50 acres of farm land, 30 acres under good cultivation and 20 acres in pasture, well fenced and watered. Situated about one mile from Napanee on the Kingston Road; apply to E. D. MARSH, on premises. Also for sale one 5 year old general purpose horse, weighing 1250 pounds, well broken; one driving mare 7 year old, suitable for lady driver, and one pure-bred registered bull.  
11-1-1

### NOTICE—BUSINESS CHANGE.

I beg to announce to the public that I have taken over the stock and fixtures of the Beverley-McDonald Co. of groceries, provisions and meats. I am also adding a complete line of new fresh goods which we will sell at the lowest possible prices. Will be pleased to have all the old customers, and new ones as well. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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(Successors to the Beverley-McDonald Co.)

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# The Napanee Express

**E. J. POLLARD.**  
EDITOR and PROPRIETOR

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged or admission, will be charged 50c per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

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**D. R. BENSON**

Graduate Ontario Veterinary College,

has opened an office second door south of  
Express Printing Office, where he may be  
consulted on all diseases of Domestic  
Animals. All latest veterinary sciences.

Residence: West Street, near

Madden's grocery.

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School offers superior courses in  
Book-keeping, Shorthand, Civil Service  
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Our graduates secure best positions.  
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**REPRESENTATIVE WANTED!**

at once for  
NAPANEE  
and District for

**CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES.**

Spring 1917 planting list is now  
ready.

Splendid list of hardy CANADIAN  
GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Stock,  
including MCINTOSH RED APPLE,  
ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RASP-

## NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have  
Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Carefully, Compiled and Put Into Handy and Attractive Shape for the Readers of Our Paper — A Solid Hour's Entertainment.

WEDNESDAY.

American soldiers may appear in British trenches on the West front. President Wilson made a close personal study of the shipping problem.

Soldiers in the Toronto Military District are reported in good health.

A Canadian War Mission has been established at Washington, with Lloyd Harris as chairman.

Commander Wyatt was arrested in consequence of the report of the Drysdale Commission on the Halifax disaster.

The Department of Railways will assist the Grand Trunk and Canadian Northern Railways with motive power.

Mr. F. Gordon Osler was elected treasurer of the Canadian Red Cross Society, succeeding Brig.-Gen. Hon. James Mason.

Prof. George Swain, of Boston, told the Board of Arbitration to fix the price of C.N.R. stock that it would take six million dollars to put the line in shape.

There is general acquiescence in the Fuel Controller's order to close factories, etc., though considerable agitation to have Tuesday substituted for Saturday.

Edward Michener, leader of the Conservative Opposition in Alberta, and Wm. J. Harmer, Deputy Minister of Railways and Telephones, a Liberal-Unionist, have been appointed Senators.

Berlin telegrams state that a bomb was thrown at the Imperial Palace by strikers on Saturday, and 25 arrests were made. Attempts are made to attribute the strike to foreign agents for the purpose of weakening the army.

Delegates of the Irish Convention are now in London. Private conferences will probably be followed by a general meeting with the Cabinet, where there is no question of the deep anxiety of the Government to promote an immediate settlement, and of every true friend of Ireland to assist in the work of forbearing

THURSDAY.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Red Cross Society revealed increased activity at the war front.

The War Purchasing Commission's powers have been extended to buy for all Government departments.

Legislation of interest to the medical profession is foreshadowed in the report of Commissioner Justice Hodgins.

Carmello Calleja, convicted on a charge of murdering Gio Batta Bionello, both being Maltese, was hanged at Brantford.

Government grading of butter is recommended by the Canadian Produce Men's Association, which has been in convention at London.

Arrangements have been made by which the United States War Trade Board has apportioned sufficient corn to Canada to meet monthly requirements.

Alberta's fur output is estimated to probably exceed \$10,000,000 in value this year, a large increase in exports and value of coyote and rat pelts being reported.

Four cases of smallpox having been discovered in the Ursuline Academy, all the citizens of Chatham have been



**SHORT and SNAPPY**

The secret of the success of our Want Ads. is that they are short and snappy. People like a plain business story told in a few words and if they want anything they refer to the place where they will find it with the least trouble, viz., the Classified Want Ads. Is your business represented there.

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are from 15 to 50 years.

SATURDAY.

Canada has got back nearly 6,000 of the 23,000 Canadian cars said to be in the United States. Many are coming loaded with anthracite.

The Canadian Railway War Board has ordered that freight for overseas export must not be accepted unless the cars are loaded to capacity.

Mr. John F. Lennox, brother of Lt.-Col. T. H. Lennox, M.P.P., will likely be appointed Clerk of the York County Court, succeeding the late ex-Mayor John Shaw.

A steamer reached Halifax with 147 officers and 503 men on Thursday afternoon, the second to arrive with returned soldiers since the disaster of December 6th.

One hundred and fifty thousand barrels of Annapolis Valley apples are in danger of spoiling for lack of cars to transport them to western markets, the English market being cut off.

The Spanish Ambassador at Berlin telegraphs that he sent to the German Government Thursday evening a note of the Spanish Government, protesting against the recent sinking of the Spanish steamer Giralda.

The Ukrainian Bureau in Stockholm has received direct news from Brest-Litovsk that Ukrainian troops have gained a great victory against the Bolsheviks at Sarny; 300 machine guns, 200 rifles and 200 truckloads of munitions were captured.

Roberto Ardigo, one of the most renowned philosophers of Italy, has committed suicide in his ninetieth year. He started in life as a Catholic priest, and went through a slow intellectual evolution. When he was 40 he felt his positivist principles in contradiction with his religious duties, and wrote a remarkable letter to his bishop, frankly setting forth his conscientious scruples about following his sacred profession. His name soon became famous both in Italy and abroad. He received high honors, being appointed professor at the University of Padua, which is the most celebrated in Italy, and chosen a Senator.

MONDAY.

Caillaux gave testimony at the trial of Bolo Pasha in Paris. The British Columbia Legislature is adjourned for three weeks.

The greatest possible production this year of maple syrup and maple sugar is urged.

Britain announced that the embargo on Dutch cables had been provisionally raised.

Gen. Giardini succeeded Gen. Cadorna as Italian representatives on

## THE RUSSIAN TRAGEDY

Army Was Practically Destroyed Before Revolution.

After Ten Months of War the Official Casualties Were 3,800,000, the Autocratic Government Ceased Its Inefficiency—Desire Peace Is Now Universal.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Prof. Bern Pares, who taught Russian history and literature in the University of Liverpool, and is the official correspondent of the British Government on the Russian front, contributes an interesting and impressive article to the Daily News, on "The Tragedy of Russia." Writing with an intimate knowledge of Russia's early part of the war, and of the causes that led to her debacle, he says that one cannot understand nothing without a knowledge of the colossal Russian casualties and also a lively sense of the inevitable bearing, and on this he says: "The Russian army has done its duty and has perished eight times over in doing it. It's for us to understand the position thus created. The sin was the sin of autocracy, as three-quarters of the troubles for which Russia is now suffering, the inevitable result is that of a war-weariness which, the now emancipated millions of Russia, blurs out almost everything else in a universal longing for peace."

Of the enormous losses of the Russian army, he writes:

"After ten months of war the Russians, according to statistics given them by their War Office, had lost 3,800,000 men in killed, wounded, prisoners. In the drive into Galicia in 1915, through most of which went, and, also, through the retreat, the loss of men which the Russian acknowledged, was far less than the real loss. The army owned to a loss of 150,000 men out of 350,000 but more often than not, I found a company of 250 reduced by casualties to 40, and that was only half-way through the retreat. One cannot forget the wholesale nightmare of men sent up, untrained and without rifles and returning as cripples two days later. On the Warsaw front a whole division was sent under shrapnel without rifles, and men who had helmets, tried, as elsewhere, to cover their heads with spades. As a result of this lack of equipment, enormous numbers of cripples for life were spread wholesale over villages where they were, often, almost the only ones left."

"Meanwhile War Minister Shomlinov refused all offers of munitions from factories not run by the Government. It was the general chief of staff of the army and the director of artillery in Petrograd urged me to beg for them every possible help from England, and this did on reaching London in a memorandum, in which I represented revolution, and also chaos as inevitable. I was in this supported by military knowledge and conspicuity of Gen. Knox, who, before and since, almost exclusively devoted himself in supplying the tragic needs of the Russian soldier."

"Lord Kitchener and Lloyd George both did all that was humanly possible for the Russian army—as much as the most devoted Russian Minister could have done under the conditions."

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Spring 1917 planting list is now ready.

Splendid list of hardy CANADIAN GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Stock, including MCINTOSH RED APPLE, ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RASPBERRY, and many other leaders.

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Four cases of smallpox having been discovered in the Ursuline Academy, all the citizens of Chatham have been ordered by the City Council to be vaccinated immediately.

Negotiations are said to be in progress between the Canadian and United States Governments looking to a daylight saving scheme for the two countries to be inaugurated in May or June.

All customs were thrown to the winds in the Legislature in order to give relief in the supply of gas to the people of Windsor, and a bill was introduced before the hearing of the speech from the throne.

The Deputy Fuel Controller decided that it would cause too much confusion, even if otherwise advisable, to change the closing order by substituting Tuesday for Saturday. The order is being amended to include wood and oil heating as well as coal.

The American transport Tuscania was sunk by a Hun U-boat off the coast of Ireland, with a loss of life of 101 men. A British destroyer, one of the escorting fleet, pursued the submarine and is believed to have sunk it with a depth bomb. Two thousand, one hundred and six American troops were saved.

### FRIDAY.

A bill was introduced in the Legislature which will make the Province of Quebec bone-dry after May 1st, 1919.

The Cunard liner Aurania was torpedoed by a German submarine after landing cargo in Ireland. No lives were lost.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt was operated upon for fistula and abscesses in both his ears, and his condition is serious.

Shipbuilding has commenced in Australia, and before long, it is officially stated, a dozen vessels will be laid down in Anzac harbors.

Cosmos J. Shurley, one of the leading manufacturers of Galt, died at the age of 83 years. He was well-known in Canadian business circles.

Lord Beaverbrook, the Canadian who receives so much abuse from his fellow-countrymen, has been appointed Minister of Propaganda by the British Government.

The Bolsheviks have been cheered by the strikes in Berlin and Vienna. The workers of Petrograd sent a manifesto to their Teuton brothers urging further efforts to smash the monarchies.

Premier Hearst and Wm. Proudfoot, K.C., have arranged that no election will be held in the Province of Ontario until after the end of the war, and vacant seats in the future are to be filled without contests.

According to information from Vienna, since the return of Count Czernin, Government circles there expect separate peace terms will be concluded between Ukraine and Austria on or about February 10.

John Koltenbrunner, a wealthy German of Bulyea, Sask., has been fined five hundred dollars and costs for preventing his two sons from registering under the Military Service Act. The case was made by the provincial police.

The Telegraaf has received advices from the frontier than an order has been issued by the Germans, summoning the male population of the Flemish coast for military labor. The age limits of the conscripted persons

the most celebrated in Italy, and chosen a Senator.

### MONDAY.

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Britain announced that the embargo on Dutch cables had been provisionally raised.

Gen. Giardino succeeded Gen. Cadorna as Italian representatives on the Supreme War Council.

Cadet Frank Fisher was killed in a fall from an airplane during his initial flight at Armour's Heights.

The Government has added to the free list motor vehicles and motor implements brought in by intending settlers.

George Wright, formerly of Clarksburg, active in horticultural agricultural societies, died at Tweed, in his seventy-fourth year.

Live stock commission dealers go to Ottawa to confer with the Minister of Agriculture on feeding grain to hogs before selling.

The Barrie Board of Trade will send a large deputation to urge the Ontario Government to develop the peat beds of the province.

Mr. Samuel Wood, sen., father of the late Samuel Wood, formerly of The Globe editorial staff, died in a Toronto hospital Saturday night.

Rev. Dr. MacArthur, the noted New York preacher, in beginning a series of sermons at Walmer Road Baptist Church, Toronto, welcomed the disestablishment of the Russo-Greek Church by the Bolsheviks.

A score or more scientists and business men interested in food conservation and new sources of food supply sat down to a "whale steak luncheon" at the American Museum of Natural History, New York. When it was over they declared the big mammal furnished as delicious and appetizing a dish as any meat market affords.

### TUESDAY.

Bolo's brother gave testimony at the trial in Paris.

Abdul Hamid, former Sultan of Turkey, died in Constantinople.

The campaign for assistance to farmers of the allies is in full swing.

The British destroyer Boser was sunk in collision in the English Channel.

The Child Welfare Week opened at London with large attendance at the exhibits, lectures, clinics, etc.

The bakers of Canada will require licenses, and their products are standardized, according to order of the Food Controller.

Registration of venereal patients in Ontario is likely to be provided for by provincial legislation, but inspection and supervision is not probable.

Major J. H. Ratz, of Ottawa, assistant medical adviser to the Pensions Board, and formerly medical officer overseas, is dead, at the age of forty-eight.

A convention of representatives of eight Western Ontario cities and towns was urged by Conservation officials to store up wood for next year.

The Government has passed an order-in-Council putting into effect at once, pending the passing of an act of Parliament, its pledges of abolition of patronage in the civil service.

No legislation will be introduced by Hearst Government this session in connection with Mr. Justice Hodgins' recommendations in order to enable the medical profession to study the report.

revolution, and also chaos as inevitable. I was in this supported by military knowledge and conspicuous ability of Gen. Knox, who, before and since, almost exclusively devoted himself in supplying the tragic needs of the Russian soldier.

"Lord Kitchener and Lloyd George both did all that was humanly possible for the Russian army—as much as the most devoted Russian Minister could have done under the conditions."

"However, the criminal incompetence of the Russian Government continued, and with the same result. In May, 1916, I was present at Russian offensive on Lake Naroch which no news had reached the public, and hardly any reached even our representatives at Russian Imperial headquarters. We had now some artillery to concentrate at a given point. With this we attacked for a month advanced a mile and a half and lost 50 per cent. of our men. Practically all our artillery and aeroplanes were taken from us. The Germans fell us a day or two later, and it was sheer butchery, conducted systematically, with full knowledge of our impotence. Of our troops, which had again been brought up to full strength, all the battlements in the front line were reduced by nine-tenths without our being able to inflict a loss in reply."

"Shortly before the break up of the army, I found that the average units, with whom I lived, had been renewed entirely between eight or ten times. Please realize the numbers of the Russian army and tell yourself that every place I been filled eight or ten times over. As one soldier said: 'It is not fighting; it is slaughter.'"

### Anarchy in Argentina.

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 12.—A general railroad strike was called yesterday throughout Argentina. Immediately upon quitting work the strikers began a wild anarchistic demonstration throughout the country. Trains were wrecked, tracks destroyed, loaded with wheat were burned, wires cut, preventing news from the interior from reaching the city.

Though details are not known, mail passenger and cereal trains are stopped at various points in the republic.

Troops are being rushed to point of greatest disorder in Central Argentina. The large yards in the outskirts of Buenos Aires, which cover two city blocks, were set on fire, the strikers, who fought off the firemen all yesterday morning. Exploding tank cars added to the conflagration.

The outbreak came almost without warning. Its suddenness caught authorities unprepared. Railroad property has been blown up and cars and cereals and explosives were ablaze before anything untoward was anticipated.

In the outskirts of Buenos Aires the strikers were particularly active. Twenty-five carloads of wheat and explosives were destroyed by fire.

### Will Aid Settlers.

OTTAWA, Feb. 12.—In addition to the measure of tariff relief for farmers in the orders-in-Council admitting meat cattle and farm tract duty free for one year, the Government has also placed on the free list all motor vehicles and motor implements brought in by intending settlers on the land.

Serious disorders followed the order for a general railroad strike Argentina.

The report of Judge Coatsworth who investigated conditions at B. wash Prison Farm, was presented to the Legislature. It found many of the charges unproven.



**Better Look Now**

If you have decided to take a summer cottage, now is the time to look over the Classified Ads. for cottages to rent.

You will get a more satisfactory selection now, than you will later on.

Or if you wish to take boarders or have places to rent, now is the time to place your Classified Ad.

Advertising rates by W. H. McHenry

### WE ARE SELLING.

Silos, Korn pianos, Oliver plows, L. E. Cream separators, and other Agricultural Implements. We have the Kingston Milling Co's. White Rose flour, which is undoubtedly one of the best flours made. Call and see us.

SPENCER & ROSE,  
West Side Market.

### TILE.

Full stock of drain tile from 2 1-2 to 8 inch, also chimney brick—Napanee Brick Yard.

Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
CASTORIA



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## THE CROP OF DRAFTEES.

Military Service Act Has Made Harvest for Lawyers.

OTTAWA, Feb. 12.—With approximately fifty thousand applications for exemption still to be decided, and the coming first coming ever given to the whole of Class 1 under the Military Service Act, some sixteen thousand men have now been drafted and are in khaki. It is estimated that something like fifteen per cent. of the non-exempted men who were ordered to report are now absent without leave. A considerable percentage of these will be located and brought in by the military police within the next few weeks, and perhaps another two thousand or so will be added in that way to the draft forces. From the cases still before the Appeal Tribunals or courts several thousand more men should be obtained by the end of this month. It is expected that the act will have yielded from the first class something over twenty thousand men, nearly all for infantry reinforcements.

The re-combing process which is now being instituted will yield an additional number of men, but just how many cannot yet be estimated. The district registrars have been given charge of the work of reviewing all exemptions granted by the Appeal Tribunals, with discretionary powers as to recalling for re-examination before the Exemption Tribunals anyone conditionally exempted. Questionnaires will be sent to all exempted men requiring prompt answers as to their present employment and as to other conditions bearing on fitness for military service and the original reasons for exemption. In thousands of cases men were exempted on the understanding that they were to do farm work this year.

The registrars in each district will see that all these men are actually on farms and assisting to their utmost in the work of production.

This process of keeping tab on those men will be kept up during the spring and summer, with a further review in the autumn, to see if the exemption granted was justified by the result of their farm work. Any real 'slackers' on the farm will then find their exemptions cancelled.

The piling up of appeals, especially in the Province of Quebec, is still one of the greatest obstacles to securing quick or satisfactory results from the operation of the act. The majority of the appeals now pending are in the Province of Quebec, the aggregate being some 30,000. At the present rate of disposal of the appeals by the Quebec tribunals it will take months to finish the work.

Meanwhile the lawyers are reaping a great harvest. The fees paid to lawyers for appearing before the Appeal Courts on behalf of applicants for exemption will, it is estimated, aggregate hundreds of thousands of dollars.

## SLAVS OUT OF WAR.

Troops on the Russian Fronts Will be Demobilized.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A German Government wireless despatch received here last evening confirms despatches received from Amsterdam during the day that Russia has ordered a cessation of war and the demobilization of the Russian armies on all fronts. The Amsterdam despatch reads: "The president of the Russian delegation at to-day's (Sunday's) sitting at Brest-Litovsk stated that while Russia was desisting from signing a formal peace treaty, it declared the state of war to be ended with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, simultaneously giving

## PEACE WITH UKRAINE

Central Powers Have Arranged a Satisfactory Treaty.

Germans Will Now Be Able to Secure Their Much-Needed Supplies, But It Is Expected That the Bolsheviks Will Disown Pact Made Between the Rada and the Teutons.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Joy-bells were rung in Berlin and there were rejoicings at Vienna over the conclusion of a separate peace with the Kiev Rada, while Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, was still disputing the right of that Rada to represent the Ukraine at the Brest-Litovsk negotiations, and while Ukraine is still torn by civil war.

A despatch to Amsterdam from Berlin says that the treaty includes mutual renunciation of reimbursement of war costs and indemnification of war damages; permission for the respective war prisoners to return to their homes or remain in the country where they are imprisoned or proceed to another country; economic relations to be resumed forthwith.

The treaty, according to other despatches, is supposed to include the cession of the Ruthenian portion of Galicia to Ukraine in return for some sort of Austrian protectorate.

It is also rumored that the Central Powers have made an offer of military assistance to the Kiev Rada in overcoming the Bolshevik invasion. How far that invasion has been successful, or whether the Kiev Rada, representing the moderate Socialists, will be able firmly to establish its authority against the Kharkov Rada, representing the Bolsheviks, is unknown.

There is little news of the progress of fighting in Ukraine and so far the reported capture of the town of Mohilev and of Ensign Krylenko, the Bolshevik commander-in-chief, rests entirely on German reports; no confirmation is forthcoming from any Russian or independent source.

The signing of peace has been received with greater enthusiasm at Vienna than at Berlin. This is due to the fact that it removes the menace to Austria's frontier and raises expectations of relief of the food situation from Ukraine grain reserves.

One of the first results of the new peace has been a German ultimatum aimed at forcing Roumania to take a similar step, and clearly German policy is being devoted to using peace with Ukraine as a lever to bring pressure to bear on Trotsky.

The Associated Press learns that confirmation has been received in Russian quarters in London of the sending by Germany of an ultimatum to Roumania. These advices say the ultimatum was presented Tuesday and expired Saturday.

The Foreign Office has received word that the Roumanian Cabinet resigned Friday.

At a resumed meeting of the Brest-Litovsk conference on Wednesday, according to an Amsterdam despatch to the Central News, after a discussion on the right of the Russian delegation to represent the Poles, Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, announced that in accordance with the wishes of the Russians an adjournment would be taken so that the work of the committee could undergo review.

Discussing the peace negotiations,

## THE MARKETS

### FARMERS' MARKET.

Grain—			
Wheat, bush.....	\$2 14 to \$2 19		
Goose wheat, bush.....	2 08	2 19	
Barley, bush.....	1 58	1 69	
Oats, bush.....	1 00	1 03	
Buckwheat, nominal.....	1 70		
Rye, bush.....	1 90	1 92	
Hay and Straw—			
Hay, new, No. 1, ton.....	\$18 00 to \$20 00		
Hay, No. 2, per ton.....	15 00	17 00	
Straw, rye, per ton.....	18 00	20 00	
Straw, loose, per ton.....	9 00	10 00	
Straw, oat, bundled, per ton.....	16 00	18 00	
Dairy Produce, Retail—			
Eggs, new, per doz.....	\$0 65 to \$0 80		
Bulk going at.....	0 65	0 75	
Butter, farmers', dairy.....	0 45	0 52	
Spring chickens, lb.....	0 35	0 40	
Ducklings, lb.....	0 35		
Boiling fowl, lb.....	0 30	0 34	
Geese, lb.....	0 25	0 30	
Turkeys, lb.....	0 40	0 45	
Farm Produce, Wholesale—			
Butter, creamery, fresh-made, lb. squares.....	\$0 50 to \$0 51		
Butter, creamery, solids.....	0 46	0 47	
Butter, dairy.....	0 35	0 40	
Oleomargarine, lb.....	0 32		
Eggs, No. 1's, dozen.....	0 50		
Eggs, select, dozen.....	0 53		
Eggs, new-laid, dozen.....	0 60	0 65	
Cheese, old, lb.....	0 30		
Cheese, new, lb.....	0 24		
Cheese, new, twins, lb.....	0 24 1/2		
Honey, 5-lb, lb.....	0 22		
Honey, 10-lb, lb.....	0 22		
Honey, 50-lb, lb.....	0 22		
Honey, comb, per dozen.....	3 25	3 75	
Pure Lard—			
Tierces, lb.....	\$0 29 to \$0 30		
20-lb, pails.....	0 29 1/2		
Pound prints.....	0 30 1/2		
Shortening—			
Tierces, lb.....	\$0 25 to \$0 26		
20-lb, pails.....	0 25 1/2		
Pound prints.....	0 27		

### WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Winnipeg, Feb. 11.—The demand for cash oats was somewhat indifferent today, which was caused by the embargo on cars from the west. Winnipeg oats closed 4c higher for May, at 87c; July 4c higher at 85 1/2c. Barley closed 1 1/2c higher for May at \$1.60 1/4. Flax closed 1c higher for May at \$3.34 1/4. Winnipeg market: Oats, old contract—May closed 87c. New contract—May, 88 1/2c to 87c; July, 84 1/2c to 85 1/2c. Barley—May, 15 1/2c to 16 1/2c. Flax—May, \$3.34 to \$3.34 1/4. Cash prices: Oats—No. 2 C. W., 89c; No. 3 C. W., 84 1/2c; extra No. 1 feed, 84 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 81c; No. 2 feed, 79c. Barley—No. 3 C. W., 15 1/2c; No. 4, 15 1/2c; rejected, 12 1/2c; feed, 12 1/2c. Flax—No. 1 N. W. C., \$3.29 1/4; No. 2 C. W., \$3.25 1/2; No. 3 C. W., \$3.08 1/4.

### LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Feb. 11.—Beef, extra India mess, 360s. Pork, prime mess, western, 330s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 137s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 132s. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 160s. Long clear middles, light, 23 to 34 lbs., 160s. Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 159s. Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 157s. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 123s. Lard, prime western in tierces, 133s. American refined, in pails, 136s 3d; boxes, 135s. Tallow, Australian in London, 72s. Turpentine spirits, 123s. Rosin, common, 64s 6d. Petroleum, refined, 1s 6d. Linseed oil, 61s 6d. Cottonseed oil, 63s 6d.

## CATTLE MARKETS

### UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Feb. 12.—Contrary to all advance notices there was a market out on the Union Live Stock Exchange yesterday, the railway companies having put through a few cars that were loaded prior to the official notice cutting out the lifting of all live stock between midnight of Friday and the same on Monday.

It was not a big run, about 58 cars, with 672 cattle and a light sprinkling of sheep, lambs and calves, together with 1762 hogs from all sources. The market was steady to strong and probably from 20c to 25c better on the good class of cattle, but the mar-

...which I represented a solution, and also chaos as inevitable. I was in this supported by the military knowledge and conspicuous ability of Gen. Knox, who, before d since, almost exclusively devoted itself in supplying the tragic ends of the Russian soldier.

"Lord Kitchener and Lloyd George did all that was humanly possible for the Russian army—as much as the most devoted Russian Minister could have done under the conditions.

"However, the criminal incompetence of the Russian Government tipped, and with the same results.

May, 1916, I was present at a Russian offensive on Lake Naroch, of which no news had reached the public, and hardly any reached even our representatives at Russian Imperial headquarters. We had now some artillery to concentrate at a given point, with this we attacked for a month, advanced a mile and a half and lost per cent. of our men. Practically our artillery and aeroplanes were taken from us. The Germans fell on a day or two later, and it was sheer butchery, conducted systematically, with full knowledge of our impotence. Of our troops, which had been brought up to full strength, all the battlements in the front line were reduced by nine-tenths without our being able to inflict any loss in reply.

"Shortly before the break up of the army, I found that the average life, with whom I lived, had been lived entirely between eight and ten times. Please realize the numbers of the Russian army and then tell yourself that every place has been filled eight or ten times over. One soldier said: 'It is not fighting; it is slaughter.'"

#### Anarchy in Argentina.

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 12.—A general railroad strike was called yesterday throughout Argentina. Immediately upon quitting work the strikers gave a wild anarchistic demonstration throughout the country. Trains were wrecked, tracks destroyed, cars filled with wheat were burned and cut, preventing news from the interior from reaching the city. Although details are not known, many passengers and cereal trains are stalled at various points in the republic. Troops are being rushed to points of greatest disorder in Central Argentina. The large yards in the outskirts of Buenos Aires, which cover twenty city blocks, were set on fire by strikers, who fought off the fire all yesterday morning. Explosive tank cars added to the conflagration.

The outbreak came almost without warning. Its suddenness caught the authorities unprepared. Railroad property has been blown up and cars of wheat and explosives were ablaze before anything untoward was anticipated.

In the outskirts of Buenos Aires strikers were particularly active. Twenty-five carloads of wheat and explosives were destroyed by fire.

#### Will Aid Settlers.

OTTAWA, Feb. 12.—In addition to measure of tariff relief for farmers in the orders-in-Council adding meat cattle and farm tractors free for one year, the Government has also placed on the free list motor vehicles and motor implements brought in by intending settlers on the land.

Serious disorders followed the strike for a general railroad strike in Argentina. The report of Judge Coatsworth, who investigated conditions at Bush Prison Farm, was presented to Legislature. It found many of the charges unproven.

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"There is great enthusiasm in Germany over the end of the state of war between the Central Powers and Russia. Cities everywhere are bedazzled and there is much rejoicing over Trotsky's unconditional surrender.

"It has been arranged that the Central Economic Commission now in Petrograd shall settle the details of the resumption of relations between Russia and the Central Powers."

The Bolshevik Government has already ordered a cessation of hostilities by the Russians and the withdrawal of its troops from the trenches and fortified positions from the Baltic Sea to the Rumanian frontier. It long had been foreseen that such an outcome eventually would follow upon the revolutionary movement in Russia, where for nearly a year civil strife and war-weariness generally proved most potent factors in weakening the battle-front. Long ago the enemy forces began the withdrawal of troops from this front, and virtually only a handful of them have been faced by Russians there.

#### Victory for Botha.

CAPE TOWN, S.A., Feb. 12.—The Union of South Africa Assembly by seventy-seven votes to twenty-seven negated Gen. Hertzog's motion of no confidence. The minority consisted solely of Nationalists. Premier Botha said he regarded the motion as an attempt to make political capital out of an admittedly difficult position. He emphatically denied that any sort of compulsion was used to make farmers sell their wool to the Imperial Government. Gen. Hertzog's motion expressed disapproval of the conduct of the Government in connection with the purchase of wool by the Imperial Government. He said he thought the Imperial Government was to be praised for the manner in which it had come to the assistance of South Africa, but he emphasized that the Union Government had obligations only to its own people. He vehemently condemned the Government for acting as agents of the Imperial Government and endeavoring to force the farmers to dispose of their wool to the Imperial Government."

#### Quebec Governor Ill.

QUEBEC, Feb. 12.—Sir Evariste Leblanc, lieutenant-governor of the Province of Quebec, who has undergone a serious operation at University Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa., is reported to be in a grave condition.

#### Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts thru the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists, 76c.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

word that the Roumanian Cabinet resigned Friday.

At a resumed meeting of the Brest-Litovsk conference on Wednesday, according to an Amsterdam despatch to the Central News, after a discussion on the right of the Russian delegation to represent the Poles, Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, announced that in accordance with the wishes of the Russians an adjournment would be taken so that the work of the committee could undergo review.

Discussing the peace negotiations, the Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says that no further concessions to the Russians will be permitted. Should the peace negotiations with Ukraine materialize, the development of "peace negotiations with Trotsky may be a matter of indifference to us," the paper adds.

Vorwaerts says this means that Trotsky will be confronted with an ultimatum requiring him fully to recognize the German demands of December 27, including the question of self-determination for the Russian border people as the German Government conceives it. Otherwise war against Russia will be resumed.

"We do not know what Trotsky will reply," says Vorwaerts, "but if the negotiations are wrecked we know the German people will inquire very thoroughly into the question of who is to blame."

The leader of Ukrainian (Ruthenian) representatives in the Austrian Parliament have sent congratulations to Emperor Charles on the signing of peace with Ukraine, says a Vienna despatch, and expressed confidence that the approaching peace "would also bring the Ukrainians of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy full national political freedom."

#### Trying to Make Trouble.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—According to Retter's Athens' correspondent, former King Constantine is continuing his open hostility toward the present Greek Government. It has been discovered that his propaganda extended to expatriated Greeks, a recruiting campaign being carried out in Constantinople among Greek officers residing there. Some of these soldiers have appeared on the Macedonian front.

Sofia and Constantinople advices are to the effect that remittances agreed upon when he abdicated the throne have not reached Constantinople for some time, owing to his hostility to the Greek Government.

Former King Constantine of Greece is now in Switzerland, according to latest advices.

#### Prison for Russell.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Hon. Bertrand Arthur Russell, late lecturer and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and heir-presumptive of the second Earl Russell, was yesterday sentenced to six months' imprisonment by a Bow Street magistrate for making certain statements in a publication called the Tribunal, which were likely to prejudice Great Britain's relations with the United States.

#### Germany Broke Armistice.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A British official communication calls attention to the German-Russian armistice stipulations signed on December 15, that no German troops should be transferred to the west front save movements already begun. It has been definitely ascertained from prisoners captured on the west front, says the statement, that seven named divisions from Vilna, Lemberg, Tarnopol, Pinsk, Warsaw, Riga and Novogorod left the east front between December 16 and 31 and arrived on the west front between December 21 and January 7.

TORONTO, Feb. 12.—Contrary to all advance notices there was a market out on the Union Live Stock Exchange yesterday, the railway companies having put through a few cars that were loaded prior to the official notice cutting out the lifting of all live stock between midnight of Friday and the same on Monday.

It was not a big run, about 58 cars, with 672 cattle and a light sprinkling of sheep, lambs and calves, together with 1762 hogs from all sources. The market was steady to strong and probably from 20c to 25c better on the good class of cattle, but the market could not be called an average one.

#### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 16,000; market steady. Beef, \$3.40 to \$13.90; stockers and feeders, \$7.20 to \$14.40; cows and heifers, \$6.25 to \$11.65; calves, \$9 to \$14.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; market weak; light, \$15.50 to \$16.15; mixed, \$15.65 to \$16.15; heavy, \$15.45 to \$16.15; rough, \$15.45 to \$15.65; pigs, \$12.50 to \$14.75; bulk of sales, \$15.90 to \$16.15.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 25,000; market weak; wethers, \$9 to \$13.25; lambs, native, \$14.25 to \$17.25.

#### EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 2500; slow; prime steers, \$13.50 to \$13.75; shipping steers, \$11.50 to \$13.50; butchers, \$10.50 to \$12.50; yearlings, \$11.50 to \$13; heifers, \$8 to \$11.25; cows, \$4.50 to \$10.50; bulls, \$6.50 to \$11.50; stockers and feeders, \$6.50 to \$9.50; fresh cows and springers, \$6.50 to \$10.

Calves—Receipts, 1500; easier; \$7 to \$16.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,200; easier; heavy, \$17 to \$17.10; mixed and Yorkers, \$17; light Yorkers, \$16.25 to \$16.50; pigs, \$16 to \$16.25; roughs, \$15.50 to \$16.50; stags, \$14 to \$14.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5000; light steady; others easy. Lambs, \$14 to \$15.50; yearlings, \$13 to \$15.50; wethers, \$14 to \$15.50; ewes, \$7 to \$13.50; mixed sheep, \$14.50 to \$16.

#### London Dressmakers.

An organized effort is now being made by the dressmaking, ladies' tailoring, and millinery establishments centered in the West End of London to attract more young girls into the workrooms. Greatly improved conditions have been adopted by over 60 of the leading firms, and a booklet setting forth the advantages which the trades now offer has been prepared for circulation among the parents of girls, when the latter reach the age for leaving school. During the past few years the London dressmaking establishments have experienced a steady decline in the number of girls entering the dressmaking workrooms as learners, and the matter of securing a sufficient number of employees has become one of considerable difficulty since the outbreak of the war, when munition work and other similar occupations have attracted such a very large percentage of the available supplies of female labor.

A standard commencing wage is now offered by the dressmaking trade, with an advance after six months. A 48-hour week has been decided upon, with payment for all Bank Holidays and also during a week's summer vacation. It is stated that intelligent girls can qualify to become forewomen, earning \$1,200 or more per year. Girls between the ages of 14 and 16 will be required to attend the London County Council Trade Training School for three hours a day on two days a week during business hours, and such attendance will count as part of their employment.

These new conditions have been approved by the London County Council education authorities and by the Ministry of Labor, and it is thought that the advantages offered will lead to a solution of the difficulty now experienced in obtaining labor in these trades. Workrooms are also being made more attractive and the newer establishments now have modern, well-lighted, and well-ventilated rooms.



## Experts and the Halifax Disaster

**T**HERE can be no doubt that the investigation into the Halifax disaster will go much deeper than to merely fix the relative responsibility of the pilot of the Mont Blanc and the pilot of the Imo, or determine whether a German agent was at the bottom of it. What is of vastly more importance is to learn why benzol and T.N.T. were carried in a single cargo. That is a point which is now being discussed, and nobody has yet appeared to explain why such a dangerous method was adopted. Had the cargo of the Mont Blanc been composed entirely of benzol or entirely of explosives the disaster could not have occurred. The inference is that the Allies do not make a proper inspection of their cargoes; that they are taking chances, either because they are without proper experts or

for the sake of speed in delivery. The important thing now is not to punish those responsible for the disaster, but to take precautions that it can never be repeated.

It is suggested by the New York Sun that the Allies' knowledge of chemistry has not been properly mobilized; that the practical chemists have been side-tracked in favor of those whose knowledge has been obtained from text-books, printed in Germany for the most part. In discussing this matter a short time ago the *Moniteur Scientifique* said that French army chemists and chemical engineers have not received the rank to which they are entitled. Their position, in fact, is below that of pharmacists. The *Moniteur* says that if vessels of the Mont Blanc class had on board chemists with the rank of officers there would be a different system of inspection of cargoes, and such accidents as that at Halifax would be impossible. It says that in Germany there have been few serious accidents due to chemical explosions, and this immunity is declared to be the result of German chemists and engineers having proper rank and being backed up by the high military authorities.

The French paper says that the

men to be depended on now are not the mere theorists, but the men actually engaged in the manufacture and handling of the chemicals used in explosives. These are the men who should be given commissions, because anyone knows that the men who have gone into the great shops and worked their way up have received a training that all the lectures in the world will not give the student. What the Allies owe to one of their practical chemists was indicated not long ago by Lord Moulton, chairman of the High Explosives Committee. He said that at the outbreak of the war "one special and important product of the gas works" was recovered by Dr. Carpenter, a chemist employed by one of the great private companies in England, and he added that had it not been for the direct aid of such an industry as the manufacture of gas and the assistance and knowledge of those who had spent their lives in it it would have been impossible for Great Britain to wage the campaigns of the last three years. In fact, she would have been defeated long ago.

Great Britain has a corps of chemical engineers, and so has the United States, but the suggestion is made that among them there are not enough men who are practical experts, and that as a rule the practical experts are not given commissions. It is not possible for military reasons to discuss the exact nature of the work that is being done in France by these industrial proficients, who have been mobilized to a much greater extent than have similar experts in the British army. The *Moniteur*, however, believes that the process has not been carried far enough and proposes that chemical engineers should be given the rank of officers and attached to regiments on the fighting line, to have particular charge of the formation of gas waves, thus making this mode of attack as effective as possible. At present these chemical experts are mobilized in laboratories at the front and in the technical service in the rear. They inspect food, clothing, and water, and study the composition of gases in aeronautics and artillery. The *Moniteur* says that the work of chemical experts in the various munitions plants, in toxicology, and the sanitary service is the master-key of the whole army organization.

Despite this fact the chemists are rather looked down upon by the regular officers, who seem to regard them much in the same light as the chemists regard the rats and guinea-pigs that they use in their experiments. Not long ago M. Painleve, a former professor, referred to the loss France had suffered in its chemists after the outbreak of the war. Thousands, if not tens of thousands, of Germans had occupied places in French laboratories, and they were either returned to their own country or interned. The result was a temporary chaos which seriously hampered the mobilization of the science for purposes of war. The importance of the role played by the practical chemist in this war can hardly be exaggerated, and if advance in rank will increase their effectiveness it ought not to be withheld a single day.

### Is Now a Dominion.

As a reward for the gallantry of its overseas forces, Newfoundland, the oldest British overseas possession, has been designated officially as the Dominion of Newfoundland, according to word received from St. Johns. Newfoundland was formerly known simply as a British colony, although it is self-governing.

### Government to Build Homes.

Sir Edmund Allenby,

"The Hero of Jerusalem,"

Has Had Notable Care

**T**HIS is the psychological moment for some genealogical sharp to produce an authenticated family tree of Lieutenant General Sir Edmund Henry Hyman Allenby, K.C.B., late conqueror of Jerusalem. To fit the romance of the occasion it should date back at least as far as the crusades and should show that one General Allenby's ancestors stood beside Richard Coeur de Lion on one both of the two occasions when the doughty but unlucky warrior-march viewed from afar the walls of the coveted city which he was destined never to enter.

Allenby, is a name with a Norman ring to it, and it is possible that of Sir Edmund's forbears did a usually "squire the impetuous Richard Yea-and-Nay, but the modern conqueror is too recent a figure in war limelight for any biographer have yet dug up such interesting facts. For the present General Allenby will have to be content with the honors that he has won for himself—and these seem ample. Of ancestry the world knows only that he is not the descendant of a hardened belted earls, but merely a son from what the English are given calling a "good family." All that has achieved in the profession of arms has been through his own ability and by his own efforts.

As military ages go in these modern wartimes, General Allenby is not a young officer. Born April 1861, he had passed the age of military geniuses of history gain their greatest laurels long before name was known outside British army circles. As a matter of fact probably no one would be astonished that Sir Edmund himself, because of his success in Palestine, the world should now acclaim him a military genius. All he ever pretended to be is just what was called at the Horse Guards when the war began and a very responsible duty was thrust upon him—a young officer, one who executes a task, whether easy or difficult, with as little fuss and in as short a time as is possible.

He was a good officer when, leaving Haileybury College, an excellent but unrenowned English secondary school, he entered the Infantry Dragoons as a subaltern. He was a good officer, his superiors said when he served in the Bechuanaland expedition in 1884-85. He was good enough officer to be made adjutant of his famous regiment in 1889, and so good an officer in the Boer War that he was twice mentioned in dispatches and rewarded for his services by being made Companion of the Bath. Later, commander of the Fifth Cavalry Brigade, 1910, he continued to merit the trust and confidence of his superiors. "Allenby is dependably good officer," every one agrees.

It is little wonder, therefore, in the dark hours of 1914 the British War Office, seeking a good officer to take command of the cavalry expeditionary force, that forlorn hope was to grapple with von Kluck's hordes, turned to Brigadier-General Allenby. No small part of the credit

## HOW TO KEEP WELL

BY JOHN W. S. McCULLOUGH, M.D., D.P.H., CHIEF OFFICER OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

### CONSUMPTION.

**J**OHAN BROWN had noticed for some time that he was not up to the mark. In the morning he felt very well, but through the day he became tired, sleepy, and a little feverish. He had had a slight tickling cough for a month or two, but did not cough up anything. One afternoon he felt a warmth behind his breastbone, and at the same time he had a salty taste in his mouth. Following a tickling in his throat he coughed and brought up a few teaspoonfuls of bright red blood.

This alarmed his friends very much, and he turned pale, his hands were cold and perspiration broke out on his forehead. His mother sent for the doctor, who examined his nose, throat, and chest, and finally told him

### CONSUMPTION AND SPITTING BLOOD

the blood came from his chest. He was placed in bed and told to keep quiet and that he need not have any fear for the bleeding. The physician took a sample of the material that John coughed up and found, as he suspected, that he was suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs. Consumption is the cause of spitting of blood in nine cases out of ten. Other causes are pneumonia, congestion, bronchitis, heart disease, aneurism, menstrual trouble, and scurvy. One out of every twenty-five cases of consumption starts with a slight hemorrhage. In one out of every six cases there is no other symptom. In two out of every three cases there is nothing to bring on a hemorrhage. The patient when quiet notices a salty taste, a little tickling, coughs, and up comes the blood.

These early hemorrhages are never fatal. But the appearance of blood frightens most people, and perhaps it is a good thing to have the hemorrhage, because it is a reliable danger signal.

A patient of this kind should be kept quiet in bed for a few days. He usually needs no medicine, except in cases where he is very much frightened or shocked, when the doctor may give him some sedative. He must not get stimulants such as whiskey, aromatic spirits of ammonia, etc. If the side from which he is bleeding can be distinguished he should lie on that side.

If there is no return of hemorrhage after a few days he may get out in the open air. Horseback riding will be good exercise for him, and he may do a little outdoor work. Outdoor air and good food are the requisites for cure.

Above all things, a patient who has had a slight hemorrhage—and every other consumptive—should avoid the use of the numerous advertised "Cures for Consumption." None of them are of any value in the treatment of this disease; some of them are positively harmful.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Answers to questions pertinent to public health will from time to time be made in this column. The questions should be short and to the point. If it is not advisable to reply through this column, answer will be made by letter if stamped envelope is enclosed.

1.—Responsibility in cases of Communicable Diseases. A.A.G., Port Colborne.

Q.—In a case of scarlet fever or other contagious disease is the local board of health obliged to take care of the patient, provide nurses, doctors,

may do a little outdoor work. Outdoor air and good food are the requisites for cure.

Above all things, a patient who has had a slight hemorrhage—and every other consumptive—should avoid the use of the numerous advertised "Cures for Consumption." None of them are of any value in the treatment of this disease; some of them are positively harmful.

#### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Answers to questions pertinent to public health will from time to time be made in this column. The questions should be short and to the point. If it is not advisable to reply through this column, answer will be made by letter if stamped envelope is enclosed.

1.—Responsibility in cases of Communicable Diseases. A.A.G., Port Colborne.

Q.—In a case of scarlet fever or other contagious disease is the local board of health obliged to take care of the patient, provide nurses, doctors, and medicine?

A.—The Public Health Act, Section 58, Sub-Section 1 and 2, refers to this question as follows:—

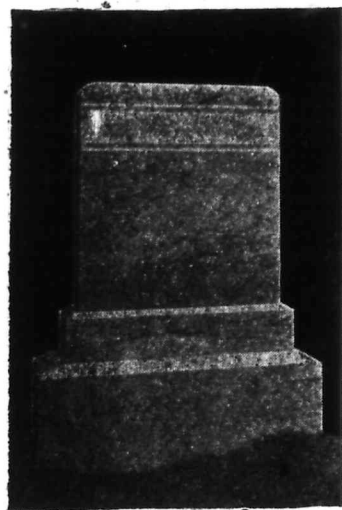
"58.—(1) If any person coming from abroad, or residing in any municipality within Ontario, is infected, or has recently been infected with, or exposed to, any communicable disease to which this section is by the Regulations made applicable, the medical officer of health or local board shall make effective provision for the public safety by removing such person to a separate house, or by otherwise isolating him, and by providing medical attendance, medicine, nurses, and other assistance and necessities for him.

"(2) The corporation of the municipality shall be entitled to recover from such person the amount expended in providing such medical attendance, medicine, nurses, and other assistance and necessities for him, but not the expenditure incurred in providing a separate house or in otherwise isolating him.

2 Geo. V. c.58, s.58."

RECOVERY OF EXPENSES

The communicable diseases referred to in this sections are: Smallpox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, chicken-pox, whooping-cough, measles, typhoid fever, cholera, bubonic plague, leprosy, epidemic anterior-polio-myelitis, and epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis.



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day.

#### Is Now a Dominion.

As a reward for the gallantry of its overseas forces, Newfoundland, the oldest British overseas possession, has been designated officially as the Dominion of Newfoundland, according to word received from St. Johns. Newfoundland was formerly known simply as a British colony, although it is self-governing.

#### Government to Build Homes.

The British Government has had an inquiry made into the housing question as affected by the war, and a representative committee, on which all labor interests were represented, estimates that at least 1,000,000 new houses to be let at rentals of a few shillings a week will be urgently required as soon as the war ends.

Building operations in England, except such as are necessary for munitions and other purposes connected with the war, are entirely suspended, and as there was a deficiency of houses for the workers before the war, the problem is one of great magnitude. It is estimated that the 1,000,000 new houses required will involve an expenditure of £250,000,000 sterling. Realizing that private enterprise cannot be expected to face this expenditure and that the provision of the houses is a national necessity, the Government proposes to get the building done through the local authorities with the help of substantial financial assistance from the state.

As to the cost of this program, it is estimated that if the Government lend the whole capital free of interest the charge on the exchequer in the first year (assuming that the Government borrow at 5 per cent.) would be £12,500,000. If the Government make a free grant on the scale adopted in the English munition areas, allowing just sufficient to enable the local authorities to avoid any charge on the rates, while fixing rents not exceeding those paid hitherto, the total cost to the state would be £50,000,000—less than ten days' cost of the war.

#### Shoes Used in War.

The leather trade, owing to the fact that leather has so many uses in the production of accoutrement, harness, saddlery, and clothing, has always seen great activity in war time. Some idea of the immensity of the demand for footwear will be obtained when it is stated that since the beginning of the war to the end of May, 1917, 40,000,000 pairs of boots had been purchased. In addition to these, which included about 8,700,000 pairs for our Allies (7,000,000 for Russia alone), we supplied Russia with 6,000 tons of sole leather for repairing purposes.

The great majority of manufacturers of boots and shoes in the United Kingdom had had no previous experience of army footwear requirements, and were quite unprepared for the immense demand. It is, therefore, a matter of surprise that this particular branch of the leather industry has performed, so far, its gigantic task with so little dislocation of the civilian trade. Prices for footwear are certainly high in this country, but they are only about one-fourth the prices in Germany and Austria.—London Economist.

#### Waste of Coins.

By mere waste, caused by coins rubbing one against another, the civilized world loses one ton and a quarter of gold and eighty-five tons of silver annually.

Companion of the Bath. Later, commander of the Fifth Cavalry Brigade, 1910, he continued merit the trust and confidence of superiors. "Allenby is dependable," they said at the Horse Guards. "good officer," every one agreed.

It is little wonder, therefore, that in the dark hours of 1914 the British War Office, seeking a good officer to take command of the cavalry expeditionary force, that forlorn hope it was to grapple with von Kluck's lions, turned to Brigadier-General Allenby. No small part of the credit that is now freely given British "contemptible little army" for its part it played at Mons belonged to Allenby and his troopers. It was, however, at best a losing fight though glorious in its gallant stubbornness, and the world is always inclined to withhold from losers the garlands it lavishes upon those who actually achieve victories.

We know how that General Allenby, as commander of the British Army, continued to prove himself a good officer on the front during 1916, particularly in the battle of Arras, that began on Easter Sunday of that year. That British gains in that action were commensurate with the losses suffered was probably not his fault. It was British strategy then. But when he was transferred to the command of the British forces in Egypt June last Allenby's name was wholly unfamiliar as that of British itself.

That Sir Edmund is a cavalry officer by preference and by tradition should occasion no surprise. So as the British army is concerned this is a war in which the cavalry has had little to do, but in which cavalry leaders nevertheless have won distinction. Haig himself is a cavalryman, and so was his predecessor, the less aggressive Viscount French. Byng, the man whose things popping at Cambrai as it had not popped since the German Crown Prince sought the glory of the future Emperor at Verdun, had always been in the cavalry arm of service before the big war and some time after it began. Since cavalry officers have made good in trench fighting in France and Flanders, small wonder was it that they should have been chosen for the command in Egypt, where bodies of horses could be used to advantage.

Things had not gone well for British in Egypt in the early days of the war. It will be recalled how November, 1914, a Turkish army within striking distance of the Suez Canal. The Anzacs had their full in defending the great waterway but by December, 1915, the tide had turned and the Turks had been driven back as far as El Arish, miles east of the canal. Then followed a lull of six months; then other Turkish advance, which was with a decisive defeat. The British had driven the Ottomans across the border into Palestine before Allenby's arrival at the front, so that found affairs in better shape, though far from running smoothly, when he took command. An advance upon Jerusalem had reached a point about fifteen miles south of that city while along the coast another column had gone as far as Gaza; there the campaign lagged and new life was infused into it by good officer from the western front. Since November, when he struck north, he has taken Beersheba, Gaza, afterward Jaffa, and Jerusalem—pretty good evidence of efficiency and enterprise.

Now that General Allenby once more proved himself a good officer by winning Jerusalem for British and for Christianity, the question arises: How much real



Sir Edmund Allenby,

# "The Hero of Jerusalem," Has Had Notable Career

THIS is the psychological moment for some genealogical sharp to produce an authenticated family tree of Lieutenant General Sir Edmund Henry Hyman Allenby, K.C.B., latest conqueror of Jerusalem. To fit the importance of the occasion it should date back at least as far as the crusades and should show that one of General Allenby's ancestors stood beside Richard Coeur de Lion on one or both of the two occasions when that mighty but unlucky warrior-monarch viewed from afar the walls of the coveted city which he was destined never to enter.

Allenby, is a name with a Norman ring to it, and it is possible that one of Sir Edmund's forbears did actually "squire the impetuous Richard sea-and-Nay, but the modern conqueror is too recent a figure in the ar limelight for any biographer to have yet dug up such interesting facts. For the present General Allenby will have to be content with the honors that he has won for himself—and these seem ample. Of his ancestry the world knows only that he is not the descendant of a hundred belted earls, but merely comes from what the English are given to calling a "good family." All that he has achieved in the profession of arms has been through his own ability and by his own efforts.

As military ages go in these modern wartimes, General Allenby is not a young officer. Born April 23, 1861, he had passed the age when military geniuses of history gained their greatest laurels long before his time was known outside British my circles. As a matter of fact, probably no one would be more astonished than Sir Edmund himself because of his success in Palestine, the world should now acclaim him a military genius. All he has ever pretended to be is just what he is called at the Horse Guards when war began and a very responsible duty was thrust upon him—a good officer, one who executes a task, whether easy or difficult, with as little fuss and in as short a time as possible.

He was a good officer when, upon leaving Haileybury College, an excellent but unrenowned English secondary school, he entered the Inniskilling Dragoons as a subaltern. He is a good officer, his superiors said, when he served in the Bechuanaland expedition in 1884-85. He was a good enough officer to be made assistant of his famous regiment in 1891, and so good an officer in the Boer War that he was twice mentioned in dispatches and rewarded for his services by being made a companion of the Bath. Later, as commander of the Fifth Cavalry Brigade, 1910, he continued to merit the trust and confidence of his superiors. "Allenby is dependable," they said at the Horse Guards. "A good officer," every one agrees. It is little wonder, therefore, that the dark hours of 1914 the British War Office, seeking a good officer to command of the cavalry expeditionary force, that forlorn hope that was to grapple with von Kluck's Uhlans, turned to Brigadier-General Allenby. No small part of the credit

# Tired Nervous Mothers

## Should Profit by the Experience of These Two Women



Buffalo, N. Y.—"I am the mother of four children, and for nearly three years I suffered from a female trouble with pains in my back and side, and a general weakness. I had professional attendance most of that time but did not seem to get well. As a last resort I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which I had seen advertised in the newspapers, and in two weeks noticed a marked improvement. I continued its use and am now free from pain and able to do all my household work."—Mrs. B. B. ZIELINSKA, 202 Weiss Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Portland, Ind.—"I had a displacement and suffered so badly from it at times I could not be on my feet at all. I was all run down and so weak I could not do my housework, was nervous and could not lie down at night. I took treatments from a physician but they did not help me. My Aunt recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I tried it and now I am strong and well again and do my own work and I give Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound the credit."—Mrs. JOSEPHINE KIMBLE, 935 West Race Street, Portland, Ind.

Every Sick Woman Should Try

# LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

importance should be attached to his success. From a purely sentimental point of view the fall of the shrine of Christendom looms big. Doubtless it has much political value also; even the German press admitted this when the capture of the city was announced.

In the minds of many persons Allenby's drive into the Holy land is associated more or less directly with the progress of that other British expedition up the valley of the Tigris beyond Bagdad. The prospect of there being any co-operation between these two forces is to be considered. From Jerusalem to Bagdad is more than 400 miles as the crow flies, supposing that any crow would have the temerity to cross the Syrian desert without carrying a commissariat. Should Allenby push further along the coast it is barely possible that the Mesopotamian expedition might endeavor to strike westward and form a junction with him.

Even as it is, the Turks, relieved of the fear of invasion through the Caucasus, may yet decide to throw a far larger force into Syria and Palestine than they have hitherto had there. To Turkish eyes Mecca and Medina are prizes worth having and keeping. In that case Allenby may be called upon to fight harder than he has fought before to retain his conquests. But his British friends and admirers will remain confident that whatever further problems he may have to meet he will continue to prove himself a good officer.

WAS NATURAL POET.

Paragraphs From Dickens Read Like  
Blank Verse.

## History Found In Place Names

CANADA has always afforded a rich field for the study of place names. With such a variety of backgrounds, furnished by Indians and by settlers from many differing countries, its geography is a mosaic of its history. The patient student finds much to reward him and to stimulate his interest in a pursuit as fascinating as old prints or rare books. There is little of a popular nature on the subject in book form, Gardiner's "Nothing But Names" being a sort of standard, and itself containing enough information for almost a year's study.

Another source for the student comes in the fifteenth annual report of the Geographic Board of Canada, containing decisions for two years affecting several thousands of names in various parts of the country. This board settles disputes in names and spelling, and in its decisions gives some description for the object, and usually the origin, of the name. It is in the latter that most interest will be found, for it mirrors much of the history of the country for a century or more. Here are shown little tendencies of the times, sometimes irony, often pride in native and national names.

surveyor, whose activities in Manitoba on instructions from the Dominion Government had much to do with starting the rebellion of 1870. Grasset township and station in Algoma do honor to Toronto's Chief of Police, while Earl Grey mount and pass in British Columbia derive their name from the fact that the former Governor-General went on a horseback trip through the pass in 1907.

Not so national in interest were the origin of Lake Loucks in Peterborough county, "after a settler," and Edna, a point on Manitoulin Island, "after a child of Mrs. Purvis, Burnt Island."

After all the prettiest places in Canada are derived from the Indians, whether the Micmacs of the Maritime Provinces or the tribes of the mountains, and the Pacific coast. Petitediac, in New Brunswick, means "the river that bends back." Ombabika Bay in Lake Nipigon means "the gap between two promontories." Okotoks, a mount and a town south of Calgary, are Indian for "stony crossing," referring to a ford of Sheep River. Kitimat, a village and an arm of Douglas Channel in British Columbia, is Indian for "the people of the snow," while Kaslo means "where blackberries grow."

One English Lady.

Maude Radford Warren, the well known writer, has written an article on what women in England are doing, and she says:

In England and in France, I met women of all classes, giving all there was of them to their country. The poor woman, who thought she was

in dispatches and rewarded them by being made a companion of the Bath. Later, as commander of the Fifth Cavalry brigade, 1910, he continued to merit the trust and confidence of his superiors. "Allenby is dependable," they said at the Horse Guards. "A good officer," every one agreed.

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We know how that General Allenby, as commander of the Third British Army, continued to prove himself a good officer on the west coast during 1916, particularly in the battle of Arras, that began on Easter Sunday of that year. That the British gains in that action were not commensurate with the losses suffered was probably not his fault. That as British strategy then. But until it was transferred to the command of the British forces in Egypt in the last Allenby's name was as wholly unfamiliar as that of Byng's.

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## WAS NATURAL POET.

### Paragraphs From Dickens Read Like Blank Verse.

Thousands of admirers of Charles Dickens can perhaps recall passages—particularly in scenes where pathos was required—which, as they read them, had all the charm of poetry. Few persons, however, I venture to believe, ever realized that in reading them they were actually perusing blank verse. Printed in the form of prose, these examples of descriptive work did not reveal their rightful claim to be considered poetry.

It is quite possible, indeed probable, that the wording of such passages was the result of harmonious accident, and that Dickens himself, neither realized nor became conscious later that he was writing blank verse of irregular meter and rhythm, such as Southey and Shelley, and some other poets occasionally adopted.

But look now at the following description of "Little Nell's" funeral, taken from "The Old Curiosity Shop," when merely recited in the familiar form of blank verse:

And now the bell—the bell  
She had often heard by night and day  
And listened to with solid pleasure,  
"E'en as a living voice—  
Rung in its remorseless toll for her,  
So young, so beautiful, so good.  
Decrepit age, and vigorous life,  
And blooming youth, and helpless infancy,  
Poured forth—on crutches, in the  
Pride of strength,  
And health, in the full blush  
Of promise—the mere dawn of life—  
To gather round her tomb, Old men  
Were there  
Whose eyes were dim  
And senses failing—  
Granddames, who might have died ten  
Years ago,  
And still been old—the deaf, the blind,  
The lame,  
The palsied,  
The living dead in many shapes and  
Forms.  
To see the closing of this early  
grave!  
What was the death it would shut  
in,  
To that which still would crawl and  
creep above it!  
Along the crowded path they bore her  
now  
Pale as the new-fallen snow  
That covered it; whose day on earth  
Had been so fleeting.  
Under that porch where she had sat  
when heaven  
In mercy brought her to that peaceful  
spot,  
She passed again, and the old  
church  
Received her in its quiet shade.

The above is a literal transcription from the novel, with the exception that two unimportant words—"in" and "its" are omitted, and that the word "granddames" is substituted for "grandmothers," and the word "e'en" for "almost." All the rest is exactly as in the original, not a single word transposed, and the punctuation the same to a comma.

And, again, if we reset the concluding paragraph of "Nicholas Nickleby" we get the following lovely bit of blank verse:

The grass was green above the dead  
boy's grave,  
Trodden by feet so small and light  
That not a daisy drooped its head  
Beneath their pressure.  
Through all the spring and summer  
time  
Garlands of fresh flowers, wreathed by  
infants' hands,  
Rested upon the stone.

—By Lucille Caine.

comes in dispatches and rewarded them by being made a companion of the Bath. Later, as commander of the Fifth Cavalry brigade, 1910, he continued to merit the trust and confidence of his superiors. "Allenby is dependable," they said at the Horse Guards. "A good officer," every one agreed.

It is Canada's Prime Minister slow-moving and irresistible, or is he as cold as an iceberg? This question arises when one finds that "Borden" has been given as name to a "glacier at the foot of Mount Sir Robert" in the coast district of British Columbia.

Two names dear to all allied peoples are perpetuated. "Edith Cavell" is given to a mount in Jasper Park, Alberta, "after Nurse Cavell, judicially murdered by the Germans in October, 1915," and "Warneford" is the name of a river in British Columbia, "after Reginald John Warneford, V.C., who brought down a zeppelin single-handed, 7th June, 1915, and was killed ten days later, aged 23."

One turns to Haig with similar expectations of war memories, but Mount Haig in the Rockies was named after Captain R.W. Haig, astronomer on the British Boundary Commission, Pacific to the Rockies, away back in 1858-62.

Two Ontario hamlets have decided to put on airs, whether cosmopolitan or not. Sniders' Corners, in Halton county, is to be known hereafter merely as Snider, and Nelles' Corners as Nelles. It is somewhat thrilling to learn that the latter was named after "a general merchant named Nells, who was murdered in his home about 1860." Another suggestion of local pride is the order to call it Penetanguishene now, not Penetang, as jealous neighbors often dub the Georgian Bay town, the word being Indian for "the place of the white rolling sands."

Peculiar incidents have been the basis of many names. Kicking Horse Pass and River, in British Columbia, originated, the Geographic Board tells us, in this way: "Sir James Hector was kicked in the chest by one of his horses near the present Wapta Station." On the other hand, the present writer was carefully shown by an old resident a natural design on the rocks of the far bank of the river which was said to resemble a horse in the act of kicking.

McKay Lake, on Vancouver Island, derived its name from E. B. McKay, Surveyor-General of British Columbia, "the first to fish in it," while Norquay Mountain, in Alberta, was climbed by Premier Norquay of Manitoba in 1887 or 1888.

Civilization has been carried to the wilderness in odd ways. Poohbah Lake, in the Rainy River District, is a reminder of the character in the comic opera, "Mikado," while Gramophone Creek, in British Columbia, doubtless had the first "canned music" of that district.

Many people of greater or less prominence will have their names live after them in out-of-the-way places. There is a Sifton Lake, in Pontiac county, Quebec, named after Sir Clifford Sifton. Lord Carnarvon of the "Carnarvon terms" episode, settling the differences between the Dominion and British Columbia in the early seventies, is known of now, through a mountain in that Province. Dennis is another mountain there, perpetuating Col. John Stoughton Dennis, an eminent

Kitimat, a village and an arm of Douglas Channel in British Columbia, is Indian for "the people of the snow," while Kaslo means "where blackberries grow."

## One English Lady.

Maude Radford Warren, the well-known writer, has written an article on what women in England are doing, and she says:

In England and in France, I met women of all classes, giving all there was of them to their country. The poor woman, who thought she was working as hard as she could, has been taught by the war that she can get more out of herself. The career of the great lady is no longer society, but the business of war, and she asks more of herself than she ever used to ask of her maids. The first great lady I saw at work was Lady Henry Grosvenor. I found her, not in either of the beautiful homes that were hers before the war but in Queen Mary's Hostel, a barracks-like building which is a boarding house for women munition workers at Woolwich. Her sitting-room, heated by an open little gas stove, was less than a commonplace. The only objects which gave it distinction were two pieces of old mahogany and the photographs of two handsome young men in uniform. The handsome, vivid woman in black who came forward to meet me is not only a social power in her own right but is connected with many powerful families in England. She is the aunt of the Duke of Westminster, the sister-in-law of the Duchess of Teck, and the cousin of so many nobilities that only an aristocratic woman of the poorer class could ways keen on titles, could possibly reckon them all.

Three years ago Lady Henry Grosvenor was leading the usual life of her class, differing from her friends chiefly in the fact that she was a collector of antique furniture and art objects and gave a good deal of time to the study of her hobby. Now she lives in a cheap building with munition girls, eats the same kind of food they do and works even longer hours. She is in charge of the Y. M. C. A. canteens in Woolwich Arsenal and in the Vickers factory at Crayford, and also supervises two hostels for women and one for boys. She buys food by the ton, employs thousands of workers, and feeds, daily, tens of thousands. And she does it so skillfully there is no waste and no complaint.

## An Indian Turkish Bath.

The Indians made a Turkish bath of course they did not call it that, but it amounted to the same thing, in this fashion: They built a round-topped hut about five feet across and five high, covered with blankets. At one side a small pit was dug.

Stones were heated in a fire near by and put into this pit. The bather went inside with a vessel of water and something to dip it with. By pouring the water on the hot stones he could fill the hut with steam, the more water the more steam. Herbs and aromatic leaves were sometimes put upon the stones to make the bath more effective.

Patience without push is not a virtue but a vice.

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## THE WEEK IN THE LEGISLATURE

By far the most outstanding matter which came before the local House during the past week was the proposal put forward by Mr. William Proudfoot. The Opposition Leader, after the extension of the life of the present Legislature until a reasonable time after the close of the war. Mr. Proudfoot, quoted the opinion of various Women's organizations supporting his proposal, and maintained that it was not desirable to hold an election in war time when there was no outstanding issue before the people to warrant it. The suggestion was adopted by the Premier, and as it is within the constitutional rights of a province to extend its own life a bill was brought down later in the session enlarging the time-limit of four years to which the Province is restricted under Section 5 of the B.N.A. Act.

This agreement was arrived at during the course of the Debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. Mr. Proudfoot delivered a noteworthy address which was entirely free from acrimony. He dealt comprehensively from the Liberal standpoint with the legislation forecasted by His Honour's speech, cryptically reviewing the policy of the Liberal Party and urging the Government's continued consideration of suggestions from the Opposition in the same way as they had done in the past by adopting certain Liberal policies—evidently referring to Women Suffrage, Prohibition and the passing of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

The Liberal Leader's speech was prefaced by a tribute to the worth of the Hon. N. W. Rowell. He said Mr. Rowell's name would "forever remain in the annals of the Province as a landmark of progress."

Speaking of the necessity for increased production Mr. Proudfoot suggested that the government might provide more tractors during the coming season, so that if possible, every township might secure this very practical aid. He considered the student

help from the cities has been a great success last year, and this was confirmed by the Prime Minister who stated that an effort was being made to secure some 15,000 boys and 5,000 girls for farm work this year. To utilize the labour of alien enemies on unbroken land, thus, providing employment for returned soldiers to look after them, and the encouragement of the cultivation of vacant town lots were also important items of his speech.

Mr. Proudfoot referred to the Government's plans for the benefit of the returned soldiers and pledged the support of the Opposition to every useful proposal for the betterment of their condition. He would like to see a home with a hospital attached for every military district in Canada, so that the boys might be near their friends.

Hydro Electric development received the emphatic endorsement of the Liberal Leader. He urged the Government to develop all the available powers of the province, especially additional power from that portion of the Napane River which has not yet been harnessed, usually referred to as the Thomson scheme.

Other recommendations in the Liberal Leader's speech were (1) that the Government investigate the heat resources of the Province (2) that the possibility of producing wood alcohol for fuel purposes be considered (3) that available cordwood from Crown Lands should be placed upon the market (4) improvement of the Workmen's Compensation Act (5) the creation of a Department of Labour (6) to amend the law relating to Loan Companies (7) amendment of the School law with free books where the Government supply the plates and matter and the right to form Township Boards (8) a Highway policy whereby every farmer will be furnished with a good road to his market town (9) Inducement to be offered to secure settlers for Northern Ontario.

## NOTES OF PROVINCIAL INTEREST

The Government has introduced bills to provide for the appointment of agricultural representatives, to amend the Mines Act and to amend the Metal Refining Bounty Act. Mr. Proudfoot has moved to amend the Insurance Act. The Mechanics Lien Act and the Statute Law Amendment Act of 1916.

Interesting reports on the Burwash Industrial Farm Investigation by Commissioner Coatsworth and on Medical Education by Mr. Justice Hodgins have been presented to the Legislature.

The Provincial Treasurer will present his budget report to the House on Tuesday next.

At a meeting held in Toronto under the auspices of the Great War Veterans Association to discuss oriental, enemy and neutral labour questions, both the Premier and Mr. Proudfoot put themselves on record as strongly opposed to the employment of oriental labour in Ontario. Mr. Proudfoot thought alien enemies should be utilized for national labour at military rates and after the war returned to their own countries. The Premier also favoured something of this kind being done. Mr. Proudfoot was of opinion that Canada owed nothing to neutrals in this struggle.

Sir William Hearst has given notice of a resolution reaffirming the belief of the Legislature in the righteousness of the cause of the Allies and pledging the resources of Ontario in backing up our men.

All rules were suspended on Wednesday last in order to pass all three stages of "An Act respecting Natural Gas" chiefly for the relief of the people of Windsor.

## MAKING MORE SAILORS

### HOW THE BRITISH TRAIN NEW CANADIAN MATERIAL.

Boys From the Dominion Are Drilling in Beautiful Devonshire and a Programme for the Future Service of the Bluejackets Has Been Mapped Out by the Naval Authorities.

FOUR years ago, when the naval debate occupied Parliament at Ottawa, an argument frequently heard against the "Canadian Navy" proposal was that, so far, Canadians had not shown any inclination for this calling. This recollection came to my mind as an express train bore me over the wild moorlands of Devonshire, where I was to see some Canadian Naval Reserve recruits in training. The naval instinct is natural in such a county, where the sea beats on three sides of it, but is it to be found in men who live in Ontario and Saskatchewan? One has become accustomed to the Canadian in khaki; but "Jack Canuck" as a bluejacket has not as yet a marked individuality. True, they were neophytes, those whom we saw in the gunnery school at Devonport; the Admiralty authorities said there were no Canadians on any of the ships around that base, hence it was impossible to see the men in their real atmosphere. Nevertheless, the 60 Canadians whom we picked out from various stages of instruction showed a ready aptitude for gunnery which, in these days, is the first essential of naval warfare.

Devonport, an adjacent and younger sister borough of Plymouth, will always be interesting in Canadian annals as the port of arrival of the 1st Division; in fact, my previous visit dates back to mid-October three years ago. It is not an attractive city as regards streets and buildings, but the naval establishment is excellently organized; the buildings are spacious, clean, and well adapted for their different purposes. The grounds are well laid out on the banks of a navigable river, banked by soft green hills.

The primary plan for Canadian recruits to the Royal Naval Reserve was that they should be trained for patrol duty on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the Dominion, but as the requisite establishment for this work is now up to strength, the recruits now in training are being drafted to this duty at the European seat of war. The period of training ashore covers 60 days, and the course covers:

1. Musketry or field training.
2. Drill and stripping (guns).
3. Shooting and pistol practice.
4. Study of ammunition.

At the end of this course they have five days' actual firing practice in the gunboats, and thereafter they are available for being drafted to patrol duty. If not required on sea, they come back for further instruction.

In the gunnery instruction exercises were proceeding with guns such as would be operated on an armed merchantman and on trawlers, but as ammunition is needed to leave its mark on Hun ships, these gun exercises are taught with small dummy devices, which while requiring the same calculations and sights, waste

## LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGER

Tells how to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain.

You reckless men and women who are pestered with corns and who have at least once a week invited an awful death from lockjaw or blood poisons are now told by a Cincinnati authority to use a drug called freezone, which the moment a few drops are applied to any corn or callus the soreness is relieved and soon the entire corn or callus, root and all, lifts off with the fingers.

Freezone dries the moment it is applied, and simply shrivels the corn or callus without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. A small bottle of freezone will cost very little at any of the drug stores, but will positively rid one's feet of every hard soft corn or hardened callus. If your druggist hasn't any freezone he can get it at any wholesale drug house for you.

coast, and both agreed that it was arduous and dangerous work. Others came from Prince Edward Island, Montreal, Edmonton, and from the United States. They did not seem to know much about home affairs, and although they had heard an election was coming, they learned for the first time, from me that they would be able to vote. If Laurier gets one vote from that group of men, I imagine he will do well, even then the vote would be due a supposed grievance.

If the Imperial Navy is going to appeal to Canadians and Colonials on any big scale, I think it will have to get the democratic touch that has come to the army within the past three years. The gulf between officers and the lower decks is undoubtedly wider than it is between officers and men on the field. In the future there may be a Canadian navy; there is, let us hope that it may be a kinder and more happy a spirit that which marks the relations between officers and men in the Canadian Corps.—John Kidman in Mail and Empire.

### Novel Bullet-Finder.

An electro-magnet which tells position of a bullet by causing sound "very much like a steam whistle" in a stethoscope placed the patient's skin is one of the recent developments of war surgery according to Surgeon-General Fotheringham, C.M.G., of the Canadian Army Medical Service. By means the new magnet the exact position any electro-magnetic substance, including the German bullet, can be determined. When the bullet is deeply seated a vibration is set by the magnet which can readily be made out by the hand. When deep for this, the electro-magnet placed on one side of the patient's body and a stethoscope is moved about on the skin opposite the magnet. The steamboat-whistle sound indicates the nearest point to foreign body, and the skin is marked at that point. The development of the locating of bullets by this magnet and similar means since the war began would be, according to Surgeon-General Fotheringham, perfectly amazing to a civil surgeon.

### THE ROAD TO VICTORY.

Stream of Transports on Ancient Highway.

There is a broad road which runs like a spiral column across the no-

## FRUIT TREES and PLANTS FOR SPRING PLANTING

We need no further introduction than the fact that we have been in the Nursery Business SIXTY-ONE YEARS, and are now prepared to meet existing conditions by offering our high grade trees and plants direct to customers at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

Send for our illustrated circulars of hardy varieties which you can order direct and save the agent's commission, of which you get the benefit. Our prices will be sure to interest you and all stock is absolutely first-class and true to name.

**The Chase Brothers Co.,**  
of Ontario, Limited  
Nurserymen  
Established 1857

COLORNE, ONT.  
6-20

## FOR YOUR CAR

"The Oil That's Clean"



# FOR YOUR CAR



You more than pay for what you might receive on lubricating oil in increased cost of overhauling and in the shortened service life of your motor.

**TIOLENE** is the most trustworthy and hence the most economical lubricant to use.

**FRED L. HOOPER,**  
Medical Hall, Napanee.  
Phone 64. Residence 52

## WE - WANT - NOW

A Reliable Agent in Lennox and Addington County to sell Pelham Peerless Fruit and Ornamental Fruit Trees during Fall and Winter months. Good pay, exclusive territory, free selling equipment.

OVER 600 ACRES of the choicest Nursery Stock including NOW varieties controlled by us. Handsome up-to-date selling equipment and a splendid Canadian grown stock to offer customers. We are not jobbers. Write now for agency terms to **PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.**

N.B.—Catalogue sent on request to applicants for agencies or purchasers of Nursery Stock.

31-4

## SYMINGTON'S

Is the place to get the Following Goods:

### FEEDS

Golden Seed Meal, Ruby Chop Barley Feed, Cracked Corn, Feed Wheat, Etc.

### SEEDS

Timothy, Alsike, Clover, Alfalfa, Flower Seeds, Lawn Grass, Etc.

Also Hen Supplies, Garden Seeds, and Plants.

**THOS. SYMINGTON,**

NAPANEE, ONT.

ates and after the war returned to their own countries. The Premier also favoured something of this kind being done. Mr. Proudfoot was of opinion that Canada owed nothing to neutrals in this struggle.

Sir William Hearst has given notice of a resolution reaffirming the belief of the Legislature in the righteousness of the cause of the Allies and pledging the resources of Ontario in backing up our men.

All rules were suspended on Wednesday last in order to pass all three stages of "An Act respecting Natural Gas" chiefly for the relief of the people of Windsor.

## TO DO AWAY WITH PATRONAGE

When the Legislature opened Friday afternoon, Hon. T. W. McGarry moved an Act providing for the appointment of a general purchasing agent for the Province. He said that it was the purpose of the Government to practise economy and to do away with patronage.

He said that it had been the custom since Confederation for each department to make its own purchase but the new appointment would mean that there would be a uniformity in all the purchases. During the year the Government had been investigating the accounting systems of large corporations in Canada and the U. S. The most of the purchases would be made by tender except for some small purchases. He said that whoever was appointed as purchaser would have to receive a fairly large salary.

If you want a box of chocolates that you can give with confidence as to their freshness and quality get a box of Leggett's Page & Shaw, or Willard's Forkdip Chocolates at WALLACE'S Drug Store, agents for Napanee.

### RICHMOND MINUTES.

The Council met at Selby.

The members present were:—Messrs. R. Z. Bush, Reeve, and Councillors W. J. Gollinger, Irwin G. Sexsmith, Merle Sills and A. C. McConnell.

The Reeve presiding. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Moved by I. G. Sexsmith, seconded by A. C. McConnell, that the contract re Township printing for 1918, as reported by Committee, Sills and Gollinger appointed for the same, be accepted by the Council and said contract be given to The Napanee Express for the sum of \$100.00. Carried.

Moved by W. J. Gollinger, seconded by I. G. Sexsmith, that an order for \$50.00 be given to Ethel Fitzpatrick, Treasurer of the Richmond Red Cross. Carried.

Moved by W. J. Gollinger, seconded by I. G. Sexsmith, that the collector's time be extended to the March Session of this Council. Carried.

Moved by A. C. McConnell, seconded by Merle Sills, that the Auditor's report from May 1st, 1917, to December 31st, 1917, be accepted, and that the Auditors be given an order on Treasurer for \$20.00. Carried.

Moved by I. G. Sexsmith, seconded by Merle Sills, that the account re Leslie Davis opening road south of West Plain be left in the hands of W. J. Gollinger to effect a settlement. Carried.

Moved by I. G. Sexsmith, seconded by A. C. McConnell, that R. Z. Bush, Reeve, be appointed to attend Provincial Legislature re grants on Richmond roads. Carried.

Moved by Merle Sills, seconded by I. G. Sexsmith, that the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Richmond hereby agree to supplement government grant to the amount of \$600.00 and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Department of Public Works along with By-laws. Carried.

Moved by A. C. McConnell, seconded by Merle Sills, that the following accounts be paid:—Madole Hardware Co. supplies furnished Township 1917, \$2.50; John Cline, one cord of wood, furnished Richard Lloyd, \$5; Mrs. Levi Doney, aid for February, \$5.00; Hawley Bradshaw for work on road South of West Plain, \$2.50; Northern Crown Bank, Registering and postage, \$2.00. Carried.

All Pathmasters, Pound Keepers and fence viewers are to be appointed at the March Session of this Council.

Moved and seconded that this Council adjourn to meet on the first Monday in March, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m. Carried.

JAS. McKITTRICK,  
Township Clerk.

At the end of this course they have five days' actual firing practice in the gunboats, and thereafter they are available for being drafted to patrol duty. If not required on sea, they come back for further instruction.

In the gunnery instruction exercises were proceeding with guns such as would be operated on an armed merchantman and on trawlers, but as ammunition is needed to leave its mark on Hun ships, these gun exercises are taught with small dummy devices, which while requiring the same calculations and sights, waste no powder and shot, so that instead of heavy explosions, one only hears a click like a toy pistol. In successive groups men were studying submarine sighting taking guns to pieces and putting them together again, anti-aircraft gunnery, battery work, the nature of various kinds of ammunition, and so forth. Officially their course of instruction was designated G. L. T.-gun laying for trawlers.

"Why did you join the navy?" I asked a man who came from Ontario. "Well, I felt I ought to be in the war somehow," he said, "and as I have lived a great deal on the lakes I preferred something on the water."

A gold stripe on the blue sleeve of another man attracted my attention, and on entering into conversation I found he was a 16th Battalion (Canadian Scottish) man. Bill McLeod said he was a marine fireman at Vancouver and came over with the 16th. He was wounded at Festubert, discharged from the army (at a time when medical boards were not so obdurate), returned to Vancouver, and, feeling fit again, enlisted in the R. N. R.

An Amherst (N.S.) man, A. J. McDonald, told me he had sold a good business for a mere nothing in order to come over. "You are not regretting it, I hope?" "Oh, no," he answered. "I want to see this through before I get back." McDonald and P. C. Innes, a Toronto man, were doing patrol work on the Belgian

net. The steamboat whistle would indicate the nearest point to the foreign body, and the skin is marked at that point. The development of the locating of bullets by this method and similar means since the war began would be, according to Surgeon-General Fotheringham, perfectly amazing to a civil surgeon.

### THE ROAD TO VICTORY.

Stream of Transports on Ancient Highway.

There is a broad road which runs like a spiral column across the north of France, which the British privates have nicknamed the "Road to Victory." His fondness for this road perhaps due to the fact that it is broader, better paved, and more direct than most other roads, being one of those highways which Napoleon laid out many generations ago.

Over this "Road to Victory" moves a never-ending procession of transport of the most varied character. Standing at a cross-roads, one sees first a group of four wagons, theirs is a pleasant load, for they carry rations—clean, wholesome yellow cheeses, sides of prime bacon, fresh white bread in sacks, chests of tea, sugar, jam, tinned butter and bully-beef, sacks of potatoes and onions, sides of frozen beef and mutton.

Behind the ration carts follow strings of twenty great hooded motor lorries laden with lumber of various kinds. Each lorry in this group carries its name proudly on its side, names all taken from Dickens' characters—Betsy Prig, Martin Chuzzlewit, Micawbar, Oliver Twist, M. Bumble, Sairey Gamp, and other. Some are carrying "duckboards" which are little sections of skeleton sidewalk for foot traffic over the mud. Others are laden with "trolley trunks," little wooden bridges with shell-holes. Still others have long bundles of brushwood "fascines" for filling in hollow places in roads. Others have lengths of bench planing for corduroy roads.

Next in line behind the lorries is a battery of field guns, painted in strange motley of greens, browns and yellow. The horses are in pitiful condition, their coats against their drivers tanned brick-red by exposure.

After the guns come long strings of pack mules wearing brown canvas "carriers," from the pockets which peep the cleaning cases, eighteen-pounder shells, or the squelchy bodies of field howitzer ammunition. The mule is certainly doing his bit in this war. Plodding and patient, he works his ten to twelve hours a day back and forth between dump and gun position mostly under shellfire, always through roads muddy and wet as shell-torn.

So the long column moves on under the beckoning hand of the military policeman at the cross road. More lorries pass, filled with men singing lustily. Then come the strange looking tractors hauling howitzers; a labor battalion marching forward to work and carry shovels instead of rifles; more mule more lorries—endless procession, always going forward along this great road.

And the road itself, on which traffic never ceases day or night moves always, pushing further and further forward to the east.

### CHOICE MEATS.

We have now a choice selection of Fresh and Cured Meats, Beef, Pork, Cured Ham, Bacon, etc., Head-Cheese and Sausage.

**NORMIE GROCERY CO.**  
(Successors to the Beverley-McDonnell Co.)



## T. YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

Is how to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain.

ou reckless men and women who pestered with corns and who have least once a week invited an awful th from lockjaw or blood poison now told by a Cincinnati authority use a drug called freezone, which moment a few drops are applied my corn or callus the soreness is red and soon the entire corn or cal root and all, lifts off with the fin s. freezone dries the moment it is ap d, and simply shrivels the corn or cal without inflaming or even irritating surrounding tissue or skin. A small ble of freezone will cost very little any of the drug stores, but will possi ly rid one's feet of every hard or corn or hardened callus. If your ggist hasn't any freezone he can get it any wholesale drug house for you.

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There is a broad road which runs a spiral column across the north

## HE WAS UNABLE TO WORK ALL WINTER

Takes Tanlac and is Now on The Job Again—Troubles Are Overcome.

"I'm speaking from experience when I say I believe Tanlac is the finest rheumatism medicine made and I now realize what a mistake I made by not trying it long ago." Otto E. McDonagh, who made this statement is a valued employee of the Toronto Ship Building Co., and lives at 91 Broadview avenue, Toronto.

"I couldn't hit a lick of work all last winter," Mr. McDonagh continued, "and I don't doubt but what I would be in the same fix yet if I hadn't taken Tanlac. The rheumatism started in my right knee more than a year ago, later my arms and shoulders became affected and I soon became so crippled up I simply couldn't do a thing. My knee joint was so swollen and stiff I could hardly move it and my arms were in such a fix that I could just barely raise my hands high enough to button my collar. My knee was swollen out on both sides terribly, I couldn't draw my leg up at all and if I happened to strike against anything it would almost paralyze me for a few minutes.

"I had tried almost everything, it seems to me, but two bottles of Tanlac have done me more good than all the other medicines combined. I have just started on my third bottle and I have never seen or heard of anything knocking out rheumatism like it has mine. The swelling and stiffness has almost disappeared entirely. I can raise my leg up and down without a bit of trouble and can use my arms any way I please. In fact, I haven't noticed the rheumatism at all since I finished my second bottle of Tanlac. All the men where I work know how it has helped me, for I can work every day now, and I have told them what brought me out. I bought a bottle of Tanlac just the other day for one of the boys who has rheumatism and I believe it will help him. These are just plain facts and I will be glad to tell anybody who wishes to come and see me just what Tanlac has done in my case."

Tanlac is sold in Napanee by WALLACE'S Drug Store, and in Camden East by R. J. OSTER.

### TO THE AMATEUR.

If you are having trouble with your pictures not coming out clear use Velox Contrast Paper—for sale at WALLACE'S Drug Store, agents for Kodaks and supplies.

### LOSSES ON GREAT LAKES.

Only Fourteen Vessels Were Destroyed Last Season.

The loss of life on the Great Lakes during the last season was much smaller than it was in 1916, and the property loss was very small when it is considered that all the ships of all classes were in commission from the start to finish and that conditions were very bad during the first month or six weeks and during the latter part of the season. The Lake Superior traders had to work through ice up to the middle of June and about a dozen steamers were stuck off Duluth harbor on the 6th of that month. Ice crushers had to force a channel between Lake Huron and Lake Superior in May, and while a number of boats were forced ashore

## The Gibbard Furniture Co'y.

[Limited.]

Are still ahead in Prices and Assortment of

## FINE FURNITURE

Just received our new stock purchased before the advance in prices.

Our line was never as large and complete as now.

Devenports are Special from \$25 Up.

Mahogany Dressers 20 per cent. discount.  
Largest line of Easy Chairs, in leather and Tapestry.  
Iron Beds \$3.50, worth \$5.00 up.  
Special line of Mattresses, pure cotton felt.  
Dining Room Suites in Golden and Fumed Oak.

## The Gibbard Furniture Co'y.

### Notice to The Trade!

Order Your

## Soft Drinks

From

### The Lennox Beverage Works,

'Phone 275, Napanee.

Sole Agents for

THE NATIONAL BREWERIES Limited, - Montreal, Que.  
GRANTS SPRINGS BREWERY CO., - Hamilton, Ont.  
HAMILTON BREWING ASSOCIATION - Hamilton, Ont.

**2 1-2 p. c. Ale, Lager, and Porter.**

**Write for Prices.**

We specialize in all kinds of

### CARBONATED DRINKS

and ship to all local outside points.

## THE LENNOX BEVERAGE WORKS,

East Street, - Napanee, Ont.

Rear of Daly's Tea Warehouse.

**Try Our Unfermented Fruit Wines.**

### One English Family Gives Many Sons.

In Harper's Magazine is printed an unusual group of letters written by youngsters on Admiralty Service on British merchant ships or warships. One of these gives a remarkable yet typical record of what one family has done.

"M. F. A. 103, O. T. Uncas, September 22, 1916.

"The Uncas became officer No. 2 and we loaded our cargo of fuel oil in

### THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP and TOBACCO STORE.

We think we can please you. TRY US.

Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, Etc  
PAUL KILLORIN, - Proprietor.

### ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP

HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.

Everything Neat and Sanitary.

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NORMIE GROCERY CO.  
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Steamers that were out after the first week of December had to be taken through the ice fields by car- ferries and tugs. The ice crushers succeeded in keeping the Soo river open, but the channel between Lake St. Clair and Lake Erie was blocked a large part of the time from Decem- ber 10 to Dec. 22, when the last boats of the down-bound fleet reach- ed open water in Lake Erie. The steamer Henry Cort, which was sent out from Buffalo to assist the boats through the ice, was sunk in collision near Bar point.

Twenty-five lives were lost on the fourteen vessels that passed out of existence during the past season, compared with seventy in 1916, when thirteen ships were total losses. Seven members of the crew of the little sand steamer Desmond were drowned when she foundered on Lake Michigan, and the other men were lost on old barges. The steamer George A. Graham, which stranded in Georgian Bay, and the steamer Goudreau, which was driven ashore in a sixty-mile-an-hour gale on Lake Huron, were the only steel boats that were total losses. The Goudreau, which had a cargo of pyrites, was the biggest loss of the season. She was insured for \$195,000. The Goudreau was formerly the Pontiac. The Graham, which was abandoned by the owners, will cost the underwriters about \$125,000.

The passenger steamer Germanic and the steamers Case and I. J. Boyce were destroyed by fire and the steamer John Plankinton, which was sunk in the Detroit river, was the only boat lost in a collision. Seven of the boats foundered, and two stranded. The steamers Pentecost, Mitchell, Saxona, and Natironco were sunk in collisions, but they were all raised.

The fourteen ships that were total losses had a carrying capacity of 26,750 tons a trip, or 535,000 tons for a season, figuring twenty trips for each boat. The ships were valued at about \$614,000.

The boats that were lost in 1917, their capacity, where lost and valuations, follow:

Germanic, Collingwood fire, \$75,000.

Case, Lake Erie, fire, capacity 2,500, \$30,000.

J. Plankinton, Detroit, collision, capacity 3,000, \$60,000.

I. J. Boyce, Lake Erie, fire, capacity 600, \$20,000.

G. Graham, Georgian Bay, stranded, \$125,000.

Goudreau, Lake Huron, stranded, capacity 3,500, \$195,000.

Desmond, Lake Michigan, foundered, seven lost.

Geo. Marsh, Lake Ontario, foundered, 12 lost, capacity 350, \$4,000.

Magnetic, Lake Erie, foundered, capacity 2,900, \$30,000.

W. Rend, Lake Huron, foundered, capacity 2,000, \$25,000.

Hiawatha, Lake Ontario, foundered, capacity 700, \$5,000.

Athens, Lake Huron, foundered, five lost, capacity 3,500, \$14,000.

Abyssinia, Lake Erie, stranded, capacity 3,700, \$20,000.

Aloha, Lake Ontario, foundered, one lost, capacity 1,000, \$5,000.

## One English Family Gives Many Sons.

In Harper's Magazine is printed an unusual group of letters written by youngsters on Admiralty Service on British merchant ships or war-ships. One of these gives a remarkable yet typical record of what one family has done.

"M. F. A. 103, O. T. Uncas, September 22, 1916.

"The Uncas became oiler No. 2 and we loaded our cargo of fuel oil in the East and ended up in a region where shot and shell wandered around. After getting rid of our precious cargo we turned around and came east again for another full load, and this time all the way home. The wife keeping watch during the hours I had to sleep, and glad I was to have her sharp eyes in the submarine area, for the chief officer was old and past his work. Arrived safely in the old country, the wife left me at Falmouth, and then away under sealed orders. Ten days or so before I could get word to Mrs. C.; of course silly women folk imagined subs had got me. We wandered down to River Tyne and dry-docked there; unfortunately the Chinese were restless so had to stay aboard with only two days' leave, first since outbreak of war. I reported to Admiralty, being an R. N. R. officer, but was told (as usual) to continue on my ship. I'd dearly loved to have been told to proceed to a naval depot, for it is not all honey to be away on your lonesome, knowing that if attacked one mistake ends you. Now about my brothers. At the evacuation of Gallipoli one of them received orders to proceed with five hundred men to Anzac to destroy stores. He arrived there after the guns had been withdrawn and had a merry time. Turks—no opposition—shelled them night and day; however, the boy did his work and left Anzac with not very heavy casualties. After two days' rest, same job at Helles, if you please; bit thick, eh! Had a beastly time at Helles, a big gale came on and they could not work, only sit in the dugouts being shelled all the time. Finally finished the job and he brought away all but ten of his men. He was mentioned in orders of the day, congratulated and promoted. Next brother C. came home from India, joined up, won his commission, and is now in France. Before leaving he was married; how, is rather amusing—he wires his fiancé at ten to be ready that same day at two. Bride goes to London for special license; finally my brother arrives, hot, dusty, breathless, five minutes late. After the event the two innocents find they have no notion of where to spend the six-day honeymoon. Imagine fifty excited relations of all ages, each propounding his or her own view of the subject and accompanying them to the station. Finally, amid much noise, the spot is selected for them, and they have to travel down in the crowded guard's van C. trying his best to look dignified as becomes a lieutenant in H. M.'s army. Next brother left the sea, went to France as a private in Public Schools Batt., refused a commission before going out, saw service in the trenches, and was marched out and told his duty was to take a commission. Next brother is in the A. S. C. and saw the Uncas in harbor at Port Said, but could not get off to see me. None of us have seen each other since war began. Now if you are not fed up with me and my brothers, you ought to be. To finish up with, the dear old mater and pater sit at home, longing and yet dreading to see the post and newspapers come."

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## Chloroform for Old Sayings.

The Arctic explorer Stefansson—who ought to know—has knocked the foundation out from under several old sayings which had come to be regarded as solid facts. Among other things he says authoritatively that frost-bites cannot be remedied by rubbing snow on them; that there is no harm in eating snow when you are thirsty; that Eskimo houses are well ventilated and are not generally ill-smelling; and that in his whole experience north of the Arctic Circle he has never encountered anything so bad, so sudden, or so disconcerting as a typical North Dakota blizzard. — Popular Science Monthly.



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## THE GRAHAM CO'Y.,

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IN the early part of the eighteenth century, an expedition fitted out and dispatched by the Earl of Halifax, president of the Board of Trade and Plantations, fixed upon the peninsula situated near the centre of the south-east or Atlantic Coast of the Province of Nova Scotia, as a site for fortifications and a naval station, and the selection was confirmed. The Earl of Halifax was one of the most advanced and farseeing among the English statesmen of his times. He appears to have obtained information in advance of the report of his expedition, and to have acquainted himself thoroughly with the numerous advantages which Chebucto Bay, now Halifax Harbor, had to offer to both the navy and the merchant marine of England. Large sums of money were immediately expended upon the site. So much discernment had been displayed in the preliminary work that Lord Cornwallis settled a community between the fortifications and the water front and, in honor of the man who had so intelligently paved the way for it, named the place Halifax.

Two of the same title have sometimes been confounded. George Saville, Marquis of Halifax, was the first. He held high places and took a conspicuous part in the political activities of three reigns, as Baron Saville, Viscount Halifax, and, finally, as the Marquis of Halifax. Rewards came to him for his participation in the restoration, and to his eloquence is attributed the rejection of the bill excluding the Duke of York from the succession. Because of the manner in which he accommodated himself to changing conditions later on, he came to be known as a "Trimmer," a name which he adopted and defended with signal ability.

Charles Montague, Earl of Halifax, after whom the city of Halifax was called, was the second. He entered the House of Commons as member for Maldon during the convention Parliament, and was made First Lord of the Treasury in 1697. He is sometimes called the father of the English debt, since the first of the great funding measures was passed while he was a Lord of the Treasury. When a second loan became necessary, he met the emergency by establishing a national bank, with a capital of £1,200,000, the shareholders of which were to be called the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. Partly as a consequence of his bold manners, and partly because of high party feeling, certain charges were brought against him alleging a breach of trust as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he was impeached, but the proceedings fell through. Although out of office during the reign of Queen Anne he took an active part in the negotiations that led to the union between England and Scotland, and in those for the succession of the House of Brunswick. Notwithstanding the demands of a remarkably busy career, he found time to write poetry and to befriend authors and artists.

Halifax grew up, naturally, from the water's edge, for, from the beginning, shipping constituted the principal industry of the community. In the course of time, the street

along the water front was supplemented by another higher up and running parallel, and eventually other thoroughfares appeared, one above another, like terraces, until they reached the fortification, known as the Citadel, on the summit of the hill. With the further passing of time, the city grew westward, to the north and south of the Citadel, and toward the north-western arm of the bay. The harbor, about one mile in width, terminates in a magnificent sheet of water known as Bedford Basin, which is capable of floating the navies of the world. With its suburbs the city proper extends, along the slope of the fortified hill, over an area about three miles in length and one mile in width. Dartmouth, a handsome suburb, on the other side of the harbor, has become a busy and quite populous place during the last three years. The view from the bay, looking either way, has delighted thousands of visitors.

For over a hundred and fifty years the English warships of the North American station, comprising some of the largest and finest vessels of the Royal Navy, have made Halifax their headquarters. Likewise the city has long been one of the most important transatlantic terminals and calling stations. During recent years it has been making vast and costly dock and harbor improvements, and little of this work has been impaired by the recent disaster.

The recognized value of the port, in both a naval and a commercial sense, makes it certain that Halifax will be quickly, solidly, and handsomely rebuilt.

## Sir Mackenzie's Beard.

The late Sir Mackenzie Bowell had worn a beard for almost 60 years, and all due to an incident that occurred in 1859. In writing to J. G. Elliott, past president of the Canadian Press Association, expressing regret that he could not attend the convention last June in Toronto, and to accept a gavel made from the wood of the building in which the organization was formed, he wrote: "On my return home after three days' absence in Kingston attending the Provincial Fair and the organization meeting of the Canadian Press Association, and not having shaved, my good wife expressed a wish that I would go and shave, that I looked rather forlorn. I turned and told her that I never would shave any more, and I have never shaved since." The incident is now told in connection with the former Premier's death.

## "PRISONER OF HAM."

The Story of Louis Napoleon Recalled by Prisoners.

A great many of our German prisoners now in England come from a region at the front famous for its association with one of the most noted prison-escapes in history. This was the Chateau of Ham in Picardy, to which Louis Napoleon, the "Man of Destiny," was consigned by the Government of Louis Philippe for his insane landing at Boulogne in 1840, in order to supplant the then French monarchy with a premature Empire. "You are condemned to perpetual imprisonment, monseigneur," said a high official to Prince Louis on entering his cell.

"How long does perpetuity last in France?" asked the Prince, with a cynical smile. He himself was to furnish the reply to this question in little more than five years' time. His father was dying in Switzerland, and he begged Louis Philippe to let him

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Practically all our poets are singing of the war, and a good deal of their verse is not the sort that endures. Patriotic poetry, with commendable but trite sentiment can be written so easily that verifiers toss it off and make the mistake of thinking that rapidity indicates inspiration. Robert J. C. Stead, Calgary, wrote one inspiring poem in 1916, after the death of Lord Kitchener, and he has published it in a volume entitled "Kitchener's Other Poems," but the other poems are hardly worthy of the one that brought Mr. Stead his reputation. Another poet, Mr. A. C. Steward, wrote a stirring bit of verse entitled "The Shell," which also gave its name to a book, though here again one set of verses made the volume worth while. The book of war poetry most even in quality throughout was "In the Battle Silences," Canon Frederick George Scott, Quebec, who went to France as senior chaplain of the first Canadian Division. Other poets have also been busy writing and publishing a verse, two more volumes issued this year being "Marching Men," Helena Coleman, and "The N. Joan," by Katherine Hale. One of our poets who possesses a striking lyrical gift is Robert Norwood, in searching for subjects he has kept almost entirely away from the war. His most ambitious effort of the twelvemonth was his blank verse drama, "The Witch of Endor," though probably "The Piper and the Reed" did more for his permanent reputation among Canadian poets. A new volume by Dr. A. D. Watson

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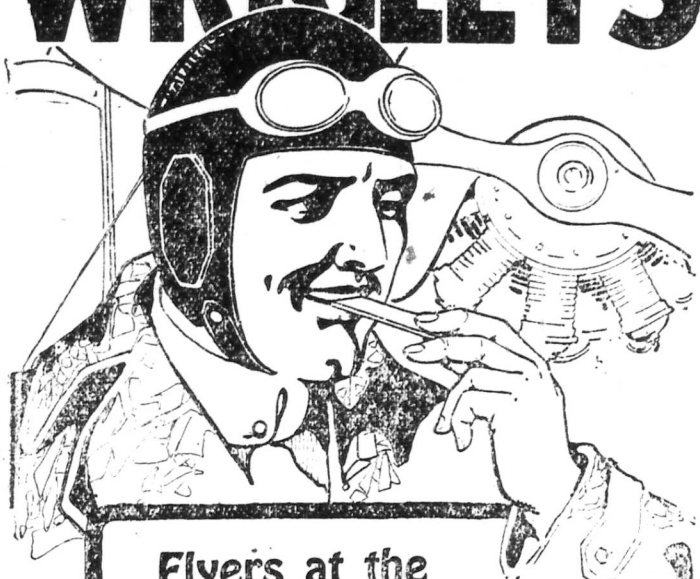
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# WRIGLEYS



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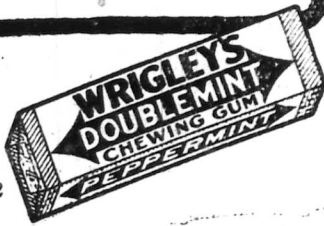


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"Shortly after 7 a.m.," wrote Dr. Conneau, his accomplice (whose son or grandson, is now a great airman), "he shaved off his thick whiskers and moustache, and, I declare, I should not have recognized the Prince, well as I know his person." With a plank on his shoulder to screen his face from the sentry, "the Prince advanced towards the gate; the guard opened the wicket, and, to my inexpressible relief, I saw him go forth"—to freedom and to England, the asylum of the politically oppressed in every land.

A few years later the "prisoner of Ham" got himself made Emperor of the French under the style and title of Napoleon III. But after Sedan he now became "the prisoner of Cassel" (in Germany), though it is just possible—perhaps even probable—that but for Bazaine's surrender of Metz his empire might have been restored. For this capitulation of Metz—with its 6,000 officers and 173,000 men—which was regarded by many Frenchmen as a base betrayal, Marshal Bazaine was three years later placed on trial at Versailles. A scapegoat was wanted for the failures of the war, and one was found in the person of the captulator of Metz, who was sentenced to degradation and death, though this was commuted to 20 years' imprisonment on the fortified Isle Ste. Marguerite, off the coast of Cannes, which had been the prison of many famous personages, including the "Man in the Iron Mask." But one fine night, after due preparation, he managed to give his jailers the slip, though some said they had not been particularly vigilant, while some of them were actually placed on trial for "winking the other eye." A chartered Italian ship, a boat which, Grace Darling-like, was rowed around the castled rock at night by the ex-Marshall's devoted wife and daughter, the mysterious co-operation of three English girls called Dickinson, and a Miss Charlotte Campbell with a rope, or a rope-ladder, and a few other stage accessories, and the thing was done. It was followed by the trial and sentence of several members of the prison community charged with complicity in the escape of the marshal, who fled to Spain, and ended his days miserably in a garret at Madrid, in receipt of a small pension granted him. I believe, by Prince Frederick Charles, the "Red Prince," of Prussia, to whom he had surrendered Metz!

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An even dozen novels by Canadians have been published during the year, unless one can still count Basil King as a Canadian. As the author has been living in the United States and writing about America ever since he made his reputation perhaps it is just as well not to claim to "The Lifted Veil" and "The High Heart." Of the Canadian novel written here in the Dominion, our preference was for "Up the Hill an Over," by Isabel Ecclestone Mackay. This story of life in an Ontario village is unpretentious and delightful. The plot is thoroughly feminine, but Mrs. Mackay has handled her material well. Rev. H. A. Cody is another of our novelists whose literary workmanship is good. Sometimes his stories are just a trifle stodgy, but it is practically always safe to recommend them as good samples of Canadian fiction. His annual novel is entitled "Under Sealed Orders," and deals with a power development company, a theme with more romantic possibilities than a person might think at first glance. In "The Inner Door" Alan Sullivan made an earnest endeavor to present a study of the problem of capital and labor, but the subject proved too big for him and he failed to make his story convincing. No author in Canada possesses a more finished style than Mr. Sullivan. Perhaps his English is a little too highly decorated, though it is polished and easy, but Mr. Sullivan has yet to find the secret of creating and presenting character. He writes well, but he writes about puppets.

The series of novels that L. M. Montgomery began with "Anne of Green Gables," has now reached "Anne's House of Dreams." These gentle and wholesome little stories are much beloved by a great number of women who like pretty fiction, and this authoress maintains her standard. Another writer who has his special public is Ralph Connor. They know exactly what to expect and he never varies from type. In "The Major," Ralph Connor has written a characteristic novel of Canada moving into the war. In our opinion, it is distinctly above his average. A rather disappointing, though not uninteresting novel, was "Kleath," by Madge Macbeth, Ottawa's best known literary woman. The story has a melodramatic plot elaborately contrived—a tale of mystery and revenge, seduction and crime such as has been used hundreds of times in the movies. Although entertaining for an odd half-hour, "Kleath" is utterly unimportant as literature. Still more disappointing was "The Magpie's Nest," by Isabel Patterson. The first novel by this Western authoress contained promise, but "The Magpie's Nest" proved to be merely the



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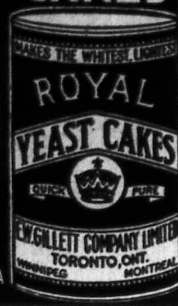
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sordid and ugly setting forth of the career of a very unpleasant and common young woman. Miss Patterson has made the mistake of thinking that cheap sophistication is realism. Those who were expecting Isabel Patterson to develop put down her second novel and sighed.

A piece of fiction that got some favorable attention was "Old Man Savarin Stories," by E. W. Thomson, whose contributions to the Boston Transcript on Canadian politics for many years have helped to make the intellectual people of New England, who steep their minds in the Transcript, believe that all virtue in Canada was to be found with the Liberals, and that they had a battle against entrenched reactionaries, though of late they have learned that the dividing line between the sheep and the goats cannot be drawn any more easily in this country than elsewhere. Frank L. Packard, a novelist for recreation, has written an adventure story, "The Sin That Was His," and the same description fits "Northern Diamonds," by Frank Lillie Pollock, a former member of the Toronto Mail and Empire staff. "Carmen's Messenger," by Harold Bindloss, has been classed as a Canadian novel, though we have yet to see a copy of this book. Perhaps it is hardly correct to class "Next in Kin," by Nellie L. McClung, as fiction. If Mrs. McClung was as skillful as a writer as she is at securing publicity, one would have to devote a column to everything published by her. "Next in Kin" consists of little sketches, such as well-trained newspaper women turn out daily, describing timely events and incidents.

All the war books by Canadian fighting men have been readable. If "On the Right of the British Line," by Captain Gilbert Nobbs, is the most interesting of them all, the reason can be found in Captain Nobbs' exceptional adventures. This young Englishman, who formerly lived in Toronto, was blinded in battle and captured by Germans, who sent him back to England later. He describes his adventures vividly, but without melodrama. "Private Peat," by Harold R. Peat, is a fresh and breezy story of a First Contingent boy, who went through the first terrible year and rounded out his experiences by finding an English wife. Two doctors have described the war as seen by men close behind the lines, Dr. George G. Nasmith calling his book "On the Fringe of the Great Fight," and Prof. William Boyd giving his

the title "With a Field Ambulance at Ypres." The letters of Lieut. Wells, of Montreal, who was killed at Vimy Ridge, have been published under the title "From Montreal to Vimy Ridge and Beyond," and another collection of letters by the Sunny Subaltern, Lieut. Billy Gray, are entitled "More Letters from Billy." "Best of Luck" records the adventures of an American who joined the Canadian forces, and "Crumps" is the work of Louis Keene, a Montreal newspaper artist who saw active service in a machine gun corps. Though the sword is mightier than the pen at the present moment, some of the Canadian fighters are still wielding the lesser implement.

The books of the year have included several volumes written to mark the jubilee of Confederation, such as "Confederation and Its Leaders," by M. O. Hammond, "The New Era of Canada" and "The Federation of Canada." Last of all, it is probably necessary to mention "The North American Idea," by Dr. J. A. Macdonald, a book that might lead a stranger to think that Canada is a poor relation that has to flatter a rich and prosperous uncle who lives next door, even though in doing so slights are cast upon the virtues and achievements of other worthy relatives and friends.—The Mail and Empire.

### Aviators Covet Fighting Pilot's Job.

"The no plus ultra of the air service is the pilot of the combat machine," according to a leading American authority, Henry Woodhouse, who reminds us in Everybody's of Lord Kitchener's dictum that "a well-trained aviator is worth an army corps." "The daily life of such a pilot," continues Mr. Woodhouse, "consists of a series of duels with Boches. The gunners of large bombing machines have an equally adventurous life, as they are usually attacked whenever they go on raids over German territory, but most aviators prefer to pilot combat machines and go hunting Huns. Now that the use of large machines with two gunners, a pilot, and an operator for photographing and directing artillery fire is becoming general practice, every man stands a chance of showing how good a marksman he is from an aeroplane, and a good record leads to transfer to the combat squadron. This is the work which, through the sheer thrilling adventure and the natural gallantry and courage which go with it, has gathered in the finest flower of daring from all the fighting countries."

### African Rain Tree.

A tree known as the rain-tree—Pithecollobium Saman—is found in the drier parts of South America. This tree grows to the height of 60 feet, and its leaves have the peculiar property of condensing the moisture from the atmosphere. So copious is this condensation that a continual shower falls from the leaves and branches until the surrounding soil is converted into a veritable marsh. Places that would otherwise be barren desert are by this means covered with the most luxuriant forests. Many years ago the Government introduced this tree into India to counteract the aridity of certain portions of that country.—Family Journal.

## SAYS LEMON JUICE WILL REMOVE FRECKLES

Girl! Make this cheap beauty lotion to clear and whiten your skin.

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, as very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms and hands each day and see how freckles and blemishes disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.

### A Strange Death.

Soldiers are found dead on the battlefield, with no mark of injury. Some are lying with arms outstretched as in running; others are grasping their guns as though about to fire—all are in exactly the positions in which they were at the moment of death.

These mysterious deaths do not occur as a result of nervous shock; else the bodies would be relaxed and natural. They are victims of "the bends" or "caisson disease" caused by sudden release from great air-pressure.

When a workman emerges from a high-pressure air chamber, his blood fills with small bubbles, like those of champagne when first uncorked. If the bubbles are large enough to choke the circulation the man dies. On the battlefield, such occurrences are the result of intense explosion waves. The blood holds in solution a considerable amount of air and carbon dioxide, the quantities being greater when the pressure is high.

Upon lowering the pressure, the gases separate out as bubbles. In the case of soda water, the bubbles can escape, but in a man they are caught in the capillaries. All muscular action is arrested with lightning-like rapidity, thus preserving the attitude held by the victim before the fatal attack.

### Foolscap Paper.

The fact that the British Government, on economy bent, has discontinued the use of foolscap paper for official correspondence, has called forth a mild discussion as to the origin of the name. Most authorities are agreed that it is due to the watermark, a fool's cap, with which this size of paper was adorned, but when it comes to the question of who first introduced it, authorities differ. Some say it came from Germany, and point to the fact that German paper, bearing a foolscap watermark, and dating from 1479, was exhibited in the Caxton exhibition of 1877. Others credit the claims of Sir John Spielmann, who had paper mills at Dartford, towards the close of the sixteenth century. And yet others lay it all to an order made by the rump parliament, which enjoined that the royal arms in the watermark be removed from the official paper of the house, and "a fool's cap and bells substituted." So, after all, one takes one's choice.

easy writing and publishing war verse, two more volumes issued this year being "Marching Men," by Helena Coleman, and "The New Joan," by Katherine Hale. One of our poets who possesses a striking lyrical gift is Robert Norwood, and in searching for subjects he has kept almost entirely away from the war. His most ambitious effort of the twelvemonth was his blank verse drama, "The Witch of Endor," though probably "The Piper and the Reed" did more for his permanent reputation among Canadian poets. A new volume by Dr. A. D. Watson, to which he gave the poetic though not highly original title "In the Heart of the Hills" might be added to the list of the best Canadian poetry. Perhaps "Songs of a Young Man's Land," by Sir Clive Phillips-Wolley, should also be mentioned, although the poet is still an Englishman before all else, and only a Canadian because he is an imperialist, in spite of his long life in the Dominion. His name and title alone stamp him as something different from our own native poets.

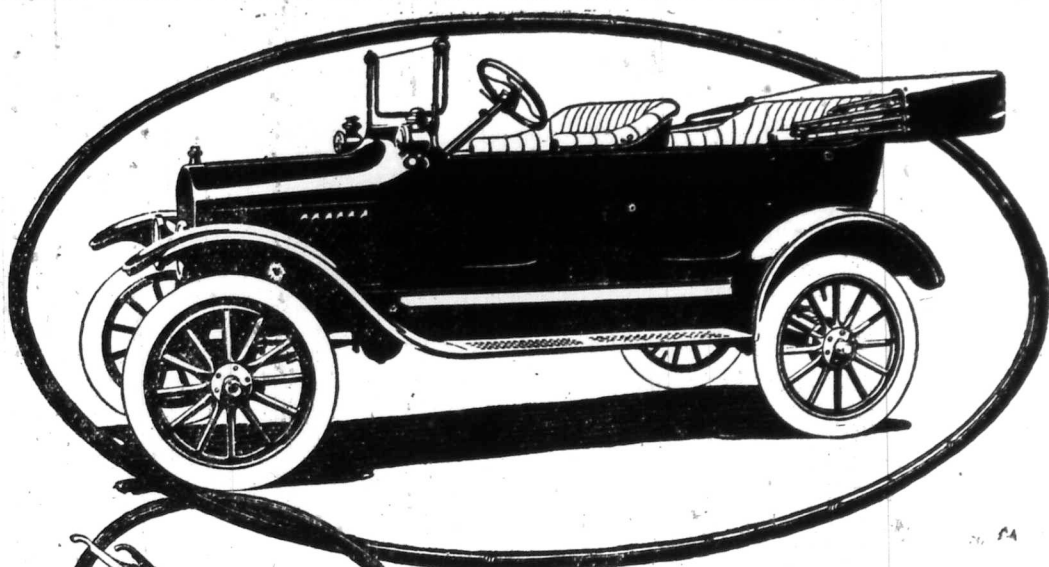
An even dozen novels by Canadians have been published during the year, unless one can still count Basil King as a Canadian. As this author has been living in the United States and writing about Americans ever since he made his reputation, perhaps it is just as well not to lay claim to "The Lifted Veil" and "The High Heart." Of the Canadian novels written here in the Dominion, our reference was for "Up the Hill and Over," by Isabel Ecclestone Mackay. His story of life in an Ontario village is unpretentious and delightful. The plot is thoroughly feminine, but Mrs. Mackay has handled her material well. Rev. H. A. Cody is another of our novelists whose literary workmanship is good. Sometimes his stories are just a trifle stodgy, but it is practically always safe to recommend them as good samples of Canadian fiction. His annual novel is entitled "Under Sealed Orders," and deals with a power development company, a theme with more romantic possibilities than a person might think at first glance. In "The Inner Door" Alan Sullivan made an earnest endeavor to present a study of the problem of capital and labor, but the subject proved too big for him and he failed to make his story convincing. No author in Canada possesses a more finished style than Mr. Sullivan. Perhaps his English is a little too highly decorated, though it is polished and easy, but Mr. Sullivan is yet to find the secret of creating and presenting character. He writes well, but he writes about puppets.

The series of novels that L. M. Montgomery began with "Anne of Green Gables," has now reached "Anne's House of Dreams." These gentle and wholesome little stories are much beloved by a great number of women who like pretty fiction, and the authoress maintains her standard. Another writer who has his special public is Ralph Connor. They know exactly what to expect and he never varies from type. In "The Major," Ralph Connor has written a characteristic novel of Canada moving into the war. In our opinion, it is distinctly above his average. Another disappointing, though not uninteresting novel, was "Kleath," by Edna Macbeth, Ottawa's best known literary woman. The story has a melodramatic plot elaborately conveyed—a tale of mystery and revenge, seduction and crime such as has been used hundreds of times in the movies. Although entertaining for an odd half-hour, "Kleath" is utterly unimportant as literature. Still more disappointing was "The Magpie's Nest," by Isabel Patterson. The best novel by this Western authoress maintained promise, but "The Magpie's Nest" proved to be merely the

went through the most terrible year and rounded out his experiences by finding an English wife. Two doctors have described the war as seen by men close behind the lines, Dr. George G. Nasmyth calling his book "On the Fringe of the Great Fight," and Prof. William Boyd giving his

Places that would otherwise be barren desert are by this means covered with the most luxuriant forests. Many years ago the Government introduced this tree into India to counteract the aridity of certain portions of that country.—Family Journal.

teenth century. And yet others say it all to an order made by the rump parliament, which enjoined that the royal arms in the watermark be removed from the official paper of the house, and "a fool's cap and bells substituted." So, after all, one takes one's choice.



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# BEFORE ADAM

By JACK LONDON

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I looked back. Old Marrow Bone, deserted and far behind, was tottering silently in his handicapped race with death. Sometimes he almost fell, and once he did fall; but no more arrows were coming. He scrambled weakly to his feet. Age burdened him heavily, but he did not want to die. The three fire men, who were now running forward from their forest ambush, could easily have got him, but they did not try. Perhaps he was too old and tough. But they did want the Hairless One and my sister, for as I looked back from the trees I could see the fire men beating in their heads with rocks. One of the fire men was the wizened old hunter who limped.

## CHAPTER XII.

WE went on through the trees toward the caves, an excited and disorderly mob, that drove before it to their holes all the small life of the forest and that set the bluejays screaming impudently. Now that there was no immediate danger, Long Lip waited for his grandfather, Marrow Bone, and with the gap of a generation between them the old fellow and the youth brought up our rear.

And so it was that Lop Ear became a bachelor once more. That night I slept with him in the old cave, and our old life of chumming began again. The loss of his mate seemed to cause him no grief. At least he showed no signs of it nor of need for her. It was the wound in his leg that seemed to bother him, and it was all of a week before he got back again to his old spryness.

Marrow Bone was the only old member in the horde. Sometimes on looking back upon him, when the vision of him is most clear, I note a striking resemblance between him and the father of my father's gardener. The gardener's father was very old, very wrinkled and withered, and for all the world when he peered through his tiny bleary eyes and mumbled with his toothless gums he looked and acted like old Marrow Bone. This resemblance, as a child, used to frighten me. I always ran when I saw the old man tottering along on his two canes. Old Marrow Bone even had a bit of sparse and straggly white beard that seemed iden-



Red Eye.

other runaway. Again he stood and watched us carefully for a long time. Then he turned on his heel and limped into the forest, leaving us calling querulously and plaintively to one another from the cave mouths.

I found her down in the old neighborhood, near the blueberry swamp, where my mother lived and where Lop Ear and I had built our first tree shelter. It was unexpected. As I came under the tree I heard the familiar soft sound and looked up. There she was, the Swift One, sitting on a limb and swinging her legs back and forth as she looked at me.

I stood still for some time. The sight of her had made me very happy. And then an unrest and a pain began to creep in on this happiness. I started to climb the tree after her, and she retreated slowly out the limb. Just as I reached for her she sprang through the air and landed in the branches of the next tree. From amid the rustling leaves she peeped out at me and made soft sounds. I leaped straight for her, and after an exciting chase the situation was duplicated, for there she was, making soft sounds and peeping out from the leaves of a third tree.

It was borne in upon me that somehow it was different now from the old days before Lop Ear and I had gone on our adventure journey. I wanted to be near her, and I knew it. And she knew it too. That was why she would not let me come near her. I forgot that she was truly the Swift One and that in the art of climbing she had been my teacher. I pursued her from tree to tree, and ever she eluded me, peeping back at me with kindly eyes, making soft sounds and dancing and leaping and teetering before me just out of reach. The more she eluded me the more I wanted to catch her, and the lengthening shadows of the afternoon bore witness to the futility of my effort.

As I pursued her or sometimes rested in an adjoining tree and watched her I noticed the change in her. She was larger, heavier, more grown-up. Her lines were rounder, her muscles fuller. Three years she had been gone—three years at the very least—and the change in her was marked. I say three years. It is as near as I can measure the time. A fourth year may have elapsed which I have confused with the happenings of the other three years. The more I think of it the more confident I am that it must be four years that she was away.

Where she went, why she went and what happened to her during that time



I Pursued Her From Tree to Tree, and Ever She Eluded Me.

back across the centuries to that wild love chase that when the pigs delayed me she did not run away very fast, but waited rather for me to take up the pursuit again. Also she directed her retreat before me, going always in the direction she wanted to go.

At last came the dark. She led me around the mossy shoulder of a canyon wall that outjuttred among the trees. After that we penetrated a dense mass of underbrush that scraped and ripped me in passing. But she never ruffled a hair. She knew the way. In the midst of the thicket was a large oak. I was very close to her when she climbed it, and in the forks, in the nest shelter I had sought so long and vainly, I caught her.

The hyena had taken our trail again, and he now sat down on the ground and made hungry noises. But we did not mind, and we laughed at him when he snarled and went away through the thicket. It was the spring time and the night noises were many and varied. As was the custom at that time of the year there was much fighting among the animals. From the nest we could hear the squealing and neighing of wild horses, the trumpeting of elephants and the roaring of lions. But the moon came out and the air was warm and we laughed and were unafraid.

I remember next morning that we came upon two ruffled cock birds that fought so ardently that I went right up to them and caught them by their necks. Thus did the Swift One and I get our wedding breakfast. They were delicious. It was easy to catch birds in the spring of the year. There was one night that year when two elk fought in the moonlight, while the Swift One and I watched from the trees, and we saw a lion and lioness crawl up to them unheeded and kill

## NO MORE NERVOUS HEADACHES

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was so powerful a monster that could have torn me limb from limb. It was, to my death I carried an injured shoulder that ached and we lame in rainy weather and that was mark of his handiwork.

The Swift One was sick at the time I received this injury. It must have been a touch of the malaria from which we sometimes suffered; but whatever it was, it made her dull and heavy. She did not have the accustomed spring to her muscles and was indeed in poor shape for flight when Red Eye cornered her near the lair of the wild dogs, several miles south of the caves. Usually she would have circled around him, beaten him in a straightaway and gained the protection of our small mouthed cave, but she could not circle him. She was dull and slow. Each time he headed her off, until she gave over the attempt and devoted her energies wholly to keeping out of his clutches.

Had she not been sick it would have been child's play for her to elude him but as it was it required all her caution and cunning. It was to her a vantage that she could travel on thinner branches than he and make wild leaps. Also she was an unerring judge of distance, and she had an instinct for knowing the strength of twigs, branches and rotten limbs.

most clear, I note a striking resemblance between him and the father of my father's gardener. The gardener's father was very old, very wrinkled and withered, and for all the world when he peered through his tiny bleary eyes and mumbled with his toothless gums he looked and acted like old Marrow Bone. This resemblance, as a child, used to frighten me. I always ran when I saw the old man tottering along on his two canes. Old Marrow Bone even had a bit of sparse and straggly white beard that seemed identical with the whiskers of the old man.

As I have said, Marrow Bone was the only old member of the horde. He was an exception. The folk never lived to old age. Middle age was fairly rare. Death by violence was the common way of death. They died as my father had died, as Broken Tooth had died, as my sister and the Hairless One had just died—abruptly and brutally, in the full possession of their faculties, in the full swing and rush of life. Natural death? To die violently was the natural way of dying in those days.

No one died of old age among the folk. I never knew of a case. Even Marrow Bone did not die that way, and he was the only one in my generation who had the chance. A bad crippling, any serious accidental or temporary impairment of the faculties, meant swift death. As a rule these deaths were not witnessed. Members of the horde simply dropped out of sight. They left the caves in the morning, and they never came back. They disappeared—into the ravenous maws of the hunting creatures.

This inroad of the Fire People on the carrot patch was the beginning of the end, though we did not know it. The hunters of the Fire People began to appear more frequently as the time went by. They came in twos and threes, creeping silently through the forest, with their flying arrows able to annihilate distance and bring down prey from the top of the loftiest tree without themselves climbing into it. The bow and arrow was like an enormous extension of their leaping and striking muscles, so that, virtually, they could leap and kill at a hundred feet and more. This made them far more terrible than Saber Tooth himself.

And then, too, they were very wise. They had speech that enabled them more effectively to reason, and in addition they understood co-operation.

We folk came to be very circumspect when we were in the forest. We were more alert and vigilant and timid. No longer were the trees a protection to be relied upon. No longer could we perch on a branch and laugh down at our carnivorous enemies on the ground. The Fire People were carnivorous, with claws and fangs a hundred feet long, the most terrible of all the hunting animals that ranged the primeval world.

One morning, before the folk had dispersed to the forest, there was a panic among the water carriers and those who had gone down to the river to drink. The whole horde fled to the caves. It was our habit at such times

to flee first and investigate afterward. We waited in the mouths of our caves and watched. After some time a fire man stepped cautiously into the open space. It was the little wizened old hunter.

He stood there for a long time and watched us, looking our caves and the cliff wall up and down. He descended one of the runways to a drinking place, returning a few minutes later by an-

other larger, heavier, more grown-up. Her lines were rounder, her muscles fuller. Three years she had been gone—three years at the very least—and the change in her was marked. I say three years. It is as near as I can measure the time. A fourth year may have elapsed which I have confused with the happenings of the other three years. The more I think of it the more confident I am that it must be four years that she was away.

Where she went, why she went and what happened to her during that time I do not know. There was no way for her to tell me, any more than there was a way for Lop Ear and me to tell the folk what we had seen when we were away. Like us, the chance is she had gone off on an adventure journey and by herself. On the other hand, it is possible that Red Eye may have been the cause of her going. It is quite certain that he must have come upon her from time to time wandering in the woods, and if he had pursued her there is no question but that it would have been sufficient to drive her away. From subsequent events I am led to believe that she must have traveled far to the south, across a range of mountains and down to the banks of a strange river, away from any of her kind. Many Tree People lived down there, and I think it must have been they who finally drove her back to the horde and to me. My reasons for this I shall explain later.

The shadows grew longer, and I pursued more ardently than ever, and still I could not catch her. She made believe that she was trying desperately to escape me, and all the time she managed to keep just beyond reach. I forgot everything—time, the oncoming of night and my meat eating enemies. I was insane with love for her and with anger, too, because she would not let me come up with her. It was strange how this anger against her seemed to be part of my desire for her.

As I have said, I forgot everything. In racing across an open space I ran full tilt upon a colony of snakes. They did not deter me. I was mad. They struck at me, but I ducked and dodged and ran on. Then there was a python that ordinarily would have sent me screeching to a treetop. He did run me into a tree, but the Swift One was going out of sight, and I sprang back to the ground and went on. It was a close shave. Then there was my old enemy, the hyena. From my conduct he was sure something was going to happen, and he followed me for an hour. Once we exasperated a band of wild pigs, and they took after us. The Swift One dared a wide leap between trees that was too much for me. I had to take to the ground. There were the pigs. I didn't care. I struck the earth within a yard of the nearest one. They flanked me as I ran and chased me into two different trees out of the line of my pursuit of the Swift One. I ventured the ground again, doubled back and crossed a wide open space, with the whole band grunting, bristling and tusk gnashing at my heels.

If I had tripped or stumbled in that open space there would have been no chance for me, but I didn't. And I didn't care whether I did or not. I was in such mood that I would have faced old Saber Tooth himself or a score of arrow shooting Fire People. Such was the madness of love—with me. With the Swift One it was different. She was very wise. She did not take any real risks, and I remember on looking

around.

I remember next morning that we came upon two ruffled cock birds that fought so ardently that I went right up to them and caught them by their necks. Thus did the Swift One and I get our wedding breakfast. They were delicious. It was easy to catch birds in the spring of the year. There was one night that year when two elk fought in the moonlight, while the Swift One and I watched from the trees, and we saw a lion and lioness crawl up to them unheeded and kill them as they fought.

There is no telling how long we might have lived in the Swift One's tree shelter. But one day while we were



I Struck the Earth Within a Yard of the Nearest One.

away the tree was struck by lightning. Great limbs were riven, and the nest was demolished. I started to rebuild, but the Swift One would have nothing to do with it. As I was to learn, she was greatly afraid of lightning, and I could not persuade her back into the tree. So it came about, our honeymoon over, that we went to the caves to live. As Lop Ear had evicted me from the cave when he got married, I now evicted him, and the Swift One and I settled down in it, while he slept at night in the connecting passage of the double cave.

And with our coming to live with the horde came trouble. Red Eye had had I don't know how many wives since the Singing One. She had gone the way of the rest. At present he had a little, soft, spiritless thing that whimpered and wept all the time, whether he beat or not, and her passing was a question of very little time. Before she passed, even, Red Eye set his eyes on the Swift One, and when she passed the persecution of the Swift One began.

Well for her that she was the Swift One, that she had that amazing aptitude for swift flight through the trees. She needed all her wisdom and daring in order to keep out of the clutches of Red Eye. I could not help her. He

dull and slow. Each time he beat her off, until she gave over the attempt and devoted her energies wholly to keeping out of his clutches.

Had she not been sick it would have been child's play for her to elude him but as it was it required all her caution and cunning. It was to her advantage that she could travel on thinner branches than he and make wide leaps. Also she was an unerring judge of distance, and she had an instinct for knowing the strength of twigs, branches and rotten limbs.

It was an interminable chase. Round and round and back and forth for days stretches through the forest they danced. There was great excitement among the other folk. They set up a wailing and chattering that was loudest when Red Eye was at a distance and that hushed when the chase led him near. They were impotent onlookers. The female folk screeched and gibbered, and the male beat their chests in helpless rage. Red Eye was especially angry, and then he hushed his racket when Red Eye drew near, he did not hush to the extent the others did.

As for me, I played no brave part. I know I was anything but a hero. I shied, of what use would it have been for me to encounter Red Eye? He was the mighty monster, the almost brute, and there was no hope for me

a conflict of strength. He would have killed me, and the situation would have remained unchanged. He would have caught the Swift One before she could have gained the cave. As it was could only look on in helpless fury and dodge out of the way and cease raging when he came too near.

## CHAPTER XIII.

THE hours passed. It was late afternoon, and still the chase went on. Red Eye was upon exhausting the Swift One. He deliberately ran her down. After a long time she began to tire and could no longer maintain her headlong flight. Then it was that she began going far out on the thinnest branch where he could not follow. Thus she might have got a breathing spell. Red Eye was fiendish. Unable to follow her, he dislodged her by shaking the branch. With all his strength and weight he would shake the branch back and forth until he snapped her off. One would snap a fly from a whip. The first time she saved herself by flitting into branches lower down. At other times, though they did not save her from the ground, they broke her fall. Still another time, so fiercely he snap her from the branch, she was flung clear across a gap into another tree. It was remarkable the way it gripped and saved herself. Only when driven to it did she seek the temporary safety of the thin branches. But I was so tired that she could not otherwise avoid him, and time after time she was compelled to take to the thin branches.

Still the chase went on, and still the folk screeched, beat their chests and gnashed their teeth. Then came the end. It was almost twilight. Trembling, panting, struggling for breath the Swift One clung pitifully to a thin branch. It was thirty feet to ground and nothing intervened. Red Eye swung back and forth on a branch farther down. It became a pendulum, swinging wider and wider with every lunge of his weight. Then

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was so powerful a monster that he could have torn me limb from limb. As it was, to my death I carried an injured shoulder that ached and went lame in rainy weather and that was a mark of his handiwork.

The Swift One was sick at the time received this injury. It must have been a touch of the malaria from which we sometimes suffered; but, whatever it was, it made her dull and heavy. She did not have the accustomed spring to her muscles and was adeed in poor shape for flight when Red Eye cornered her near the lair of the wild dogs, several miles south from the caves. Usually she would have circled around him, beaten him in the straightaway and gained the protection of our small mouthed cave, but he could not circle him. She was too dull and slow. Each time he headed her off, until she gave over the attempt and devoted her energies wholly to keeping out of his clutches.

Had she not been sick it would have been child's play for her to elude him, but as it was it required all her caution and cunning. It was to her advantage that she could travel on thinner branches than he and make wider leaps. Also she was an unerring judge of distance, and she had an instinct for knowing the strength of twigs, branches and rotten limbs. It was an interminable chase. Round

reversed suddenly, just before the downward swing was completed. Her grips were torn loose and, screaming, she was hurled toward the ground.

But she righted herself in midair and descended feet first. Ordinarily from such a height the spring in her legs would have eased the shock of impact with the ground. But she was exhausted. She could not exercise this spring. Her legs gave under her, having only partly met the shock, and she crashed on over on her side. This, as it turned out, did not injure her, but it did knock the breath from her lungs. She lay helpless and struggling for air.

Red Eye rushed upon her and seized her. With his gnarly fingers twisted into the hair of her head, he stood up and roared in triumph and defiance at the awed folk that watched from the trees. Then it was that I went mad. Caution was thrown to the winds; forgotten was the will to live of my flesh. Even as Red Eye roared from behind I dashed upon him. So unexpected was my charge that I knocked him off his feet. I twined my arms and legs around him and strove to hold him down. This would have been impossible to accomplish had he not held tightly with one hand to the Swift One's hair.

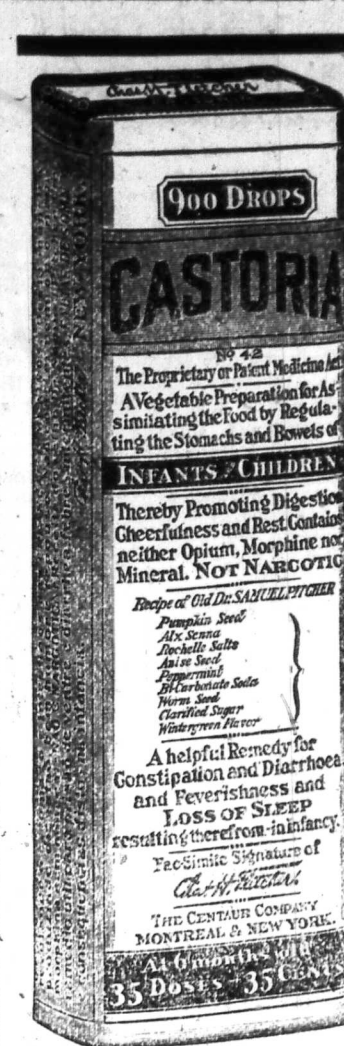
Encouraged by my conduct, Big Face became a sudden ally. He charged in, sank his teeth in Red Eye's arm and ripped and tore at his face. This was the time for the rest of the folk to have joined in. It was the chance to do for Red Eye for all time. But they remained, afraid, in the trees.

It was inevitable that Red Eye should win in the struggle against the



They Remained, Afraid, In the Trees.

two of us. The reason he did not finish us off immediately was that the Swift One clogged his movements. She had regained her breath and was beginning to resist. He would not release his clutch on her hair, and this handicapped him. He got a grip on my arm. It was the beginning of the end for me. He began to draw me toward him into a position where he



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ed to the clamor, but they had order and plan, while we folk had none. Each one of us fought and acted for himself, and no one of us knew the extent of the calamity that was befalling us.

By the time we got to stone throwing the Fire People had massed thick at the base of the cliff. Our first volley must have mashed some heads, for when they swerved back from the cliff three of their number were left upon the ground. These were struggling and floundering, and one was trying to crawl away. But we fixed them. By this time we males were roaring with rage, and we rained rocks upon the three men that were down. Several of the fire men returned to drag them into safety, but our rocks drove the rescuers back.

The Fire People became enraged. Also they became cautious. In spite of their angry yells they kept at a distance and sent flights of arrows against us. This put an end to the rock throwing. By the time half a dozen of us had been killed and a score injured the rest of us retreated inside our caves. I was not out of range in my lofty cave, but the distance was great enough to spoil effective shooting, and the Fire People did not waste many arrows on me. Furthermore, I was curious. I wanted to see. While the Swift One remained well inside the cave, trembling with fear and making

climbing up with their grass and wood that Red Eye, followed by his wife, with the baby holding to her tightly,



and show. Each time he headed off, until she gave over the attempt and devoted her energies wholly keeping out of his clutches.

Had she not been sick it would have been child's play for her to elude him, as it was required all her cunning and cunning. It was to her advantage that she could travel on thin branches than he and make wider paths. Also she was an unerring judge of distance, and she had an instinct knowing the strength of twigs, uncles and rotten limbs.

It was an interminable chase. Round and round and back and forth for long stretches through the forest they dashed. There was great excitement among the other folk. They set up a wild uttering that was loudest when Red Eye was at a distance and that hushed in the chase led him near. They were impotent onlookers. The females shrieked and gibbered, and the males at their chests in helpless rage. Big Face was especially angry, and, though he hushed his racket when Red Eye was near, he did not hush it to the others.

As for me, I played no brave part. Now I was anything but a hero. Besides, of what use would it have been to me to encounter Red Eye? He was the mighty monster, the aboriginal, and there was no hope for me in

conflict of strength. He would have slain me, and the situation would have remained unchanged. He would have ght the Swift One before she could have gained the cave. As it was, I could only look on in helpless fury and rage out of the way and cease my ing when he came too near.

## CHAPTER XIII.

THE hours passed. It was late afternoon, and still the chase went on. Red Eye was bent upon exhausting the Swift One. He deliberately ran her down, a long time she began to tire and no longer maintain her headlong flight. Then it was that she began to lag far out on the thinnest branches, he could not follow. Thus she might have got a breathing spell, but Red Eye was fiendish. Unable to follow, he dislodged her by shaking off. With all his strength and might he would shake the branch back forth until he snapped her off as would snap a fly from a whiplash. The first time she saved herself by falling into branches lower down. Another time, though they did not save from the ground, they broke her fall. Still another time, so fiercely did he snap her from the branch, she was as clear as a gap into another. It was remarkable the way she slipped and saved herself. Only when he tried to did she seek the temporary safety of the thin branches. But she was so tired that she could not otherwise avoid him, and time after time was compelled to take to the thin branches.

Still the chase went on, and still the shrieked, beat their chests and shed their teeth. Then came the twilight. Trembling, panting, struggling for breath, Swift One clung pitifully to a high branch. It was thirty feet to the ground and nothing intervened. Red Eye swung back and forth on the branch farther down. It became a pendulum, swinging wider and wider with the lunge of his weight. Then he

## They Remained, Afraid, In the Trees.

two of us. The reason he did not finish us off immediately was that the Swift One clogged his movements. She had regained her breath and was beginning to resist. He would not release his clutch on her hair, and this handicapped him. He got a grip on my arm. It was the beginning of the end for me. He began to draw me toward him into a position where he could sink his teeth into my throat. His mouth was open, and he was grinning. And yet, though he had just begun to exert his strength, in that moment he wrenched my shoulder so that I suffered from it for the remainder of my life.

And in that moment something happened. There was no warning. A great body smashed down upon the four of us locked together. We were driven violently apart and rolled over and over, and in the suddenness of surprise we released our holds on one another. At the moment of the shock Big Face screamed terribly. I did not know what had happened, though I smelled tiger and caught a glimpse of striped fur as I sprang for a tree.

It was old Saber Tooth. Aroused in his lair by the noise we had made he had crept upon us unnoticed. The Swift One gained the next tree to mine, and I immediately joined her. I put my arms around her and held her close to me while she whimpered and cried softly. From the ground came a snarling and crunching of bones. It was Saber Tooth making his supper of what had been Big Face. From beyond, with inflamed rims and eyes, Red Eye peered down. Here was a monster mightier than he. The Swift One and I turned and went away quietly through the trees toward the cave, while the folk gathered overhead and showered down abuse and twigs and branches upon their ancient enemy. He lashed his tail and snarled, but went on eating.

And in such fashion were we saved. It was a mere accident—the sheerest accident. Else would I have died there in Red Eye's clutch, and there would have been no bridging of time to the tune of a thousand centuries down to a progeny that reads newspapers and rides on electric cars—ay, and that writes narratives of bygone happenings even as this is written.

It was in the early fall of the following year that it happened. After his failure to get the Swift One, Red Eye had taken another wife, and, strange to relate, she was still alive. Stranger still, they had a baby several months old—Red Eye's first child. His previous wives had never lived long enough to bear him children. The year had gone well for all of us. The weather had been exceptionally mild and food plentiful. I remember especially the turnips of that year. The nut crop was also very heavy, and the wild plums were larger and sweeter than usual.

In short, it was a golden year. And then it happened. It was in the early morning, and we were surprised in our caves. In the chill gray light we awoke from sleep, most of us, to encounter death. The Swift One and I were aroused by a pandemonium of screeching and gibbering. Our cave was the highest of all on the cliff, and we crept to the mouth and peered down. The open space was filled with the Fire People. Their cries and yells were add-

ed to the fire people's screams. Spite of their angry yells they kept at a distance and sent flights of arrows against us. This put an end to the rock throwing. By the time half a dozen of us had been killed and a score injured the rest of us retreated inside our caves. I was not out of range in my lofty cave, but the distance was great enough to spoil effective shooting, and the Fire People did not waste many arrows on me. Furthermore, I was curious. I wanted to see. While the Swift One remained well inside the cave, trembling with fear and making low wailing sounds because I would not come in, I crouched at the entrance and watched.

The fighting had now become intermittent. It was a sort of deadlock. We were in the caves, and the question with the Fire People was how to get us out. They did not dare come in after us, and in general we would not expose ourselves to their arrows. Occasionally, when one of them drew in close to the base of the cliff, one or another of the folk would smash a rock down. In return he would be transfixed by half a dozen arrows. This ruse worked well for some time, but finally the folk no longer were inveigled into showing themselves. The deadlock was complete.

Behind the Fire People I could see the little wizened old hunter directing it all. They obeyed him and went here and there at his commands. Some of them went into the forest and returned with loads of dry wood, leaves and grass. All the Fire People drew in closer. While most of them stood by with bows and arrows, ready to shoot any of the folk that exposed themselves, several of the fire men heaped the dry grass and wood at the mouths of the lower tier of caves. Out of these heaps they conjured the monster we feared—fire! At first wisps of smoke arose and curled up the cliff. Then I could see the red tongued flames darting in and out through the wood like tiny snakes. The smoke grew thicker and thicker, at times shrouding the whole face of the cliff. But I was high up, and it did not bother me much, though it stung my eyes, and I rubbed them with my knuckles.

Old Marrow Bone was the first to be smoked out. A light fan of air drifted the smoke away at the time so that I saw clearly. He broke out through the smoke, stepping on a burning coal and screaming with the sudden hurt of it, and essayed to climb up the cliff. The arrows showered about him. He came to a pause on a ledge, clutching a knob of rock for support, gasping and sneezing and shaking his head. He swayed back and forth. The feathered ends of a dozen arrows were sticking out of him. He was an old man, and he did not want to die. He swayed wider and wider, his knees giving under him, and as he swayed he wailed most plaintively. His hand released its grip, and he lurched outward to the fall. His old bones must have been sadly broken. He groaned and strove feebly to rise, but a fire man rushed in upon him and brained him with a club.

And as it happened with Marrow Bone so it happened with many of the folk. Unable to endure the smoke suffocation, they rushed out to fall beneath the arrows. Some of the women and children remained in the caves to strangle to death, but the majority met death outside.

When the fire men had in this fashion cleared the first tier of caves they began making arrangements to duplicate the operation on the second tier of caves. It was while they were



No One of Us Knew the Extent of the Calamity That Was Befalling Us.

made a successful flight up the cliff. The fire men must have concluded that in the interval between the smoking out operations we would remain in our caves, so that they were unprepared, and their arrows did not begin to fly till Red Eye and his wife were well up the wall. When he reached the top he turned about and glared down at them, roaring and beating his chest. They arched their arrows at him, and, though he was untouched, he fled on.

(To be Continued.)

## Bishop of Jerusalem.

Not counting any Turkish troops who may have taken refuge in the city, the population of Jerusalem is about 50,000. These include 30,000 Jews.

Prussia and England three-quarters of a century ago instituted a bishopric of Jerusalem. This step, as "excluding sympathy with the Roman Catholic faith," was one of the reasons for Newman's loss of faith in the Anglican Church. There were three successive bishops.

Alexander, a converted German Jew in Anglican orders.

Gobat, a German Swiss, member of the London Missionary Society, appointed by Prussia.

Barclay, named by England. The last named died in 1883, and no successor was appointed. Prussia withdrew from the agreement, and the bishopric became a missionary bishopric of the Church of England.

## Wales Has Mineral Wealth.

Wales is the richest part of the kingdom in mineral wealth. England produces annually about £2 to each acre; Scotland a little less; but the product of Wales is over £4 per acre.

## Thawing Frozen Meat.

Experiments are under way in England with a method for thawing frozen meat without bursting its tissues so that it will compare favorably with fresh-killed meat.

## The First Coffee House.

The first coffee-house really deserving to bear that name, which was opened in the metropolis, was established in 1652 by Pasqua, in Newman's Court, Cornhill. Pasqua, a Greek, was servant to Mr. Edwards, a Turkey merchant, and the taste for the new beverage increased so rapidly that coffee-houses became common in London at the date of the Restoration of Charles the Second. It is recorded in "Evelyn's Diary" on May 10th, 1637, that "there came in that year to the College of Balliol, in Oxford, one Nathaniel Conopios, out of Greece, who was the first that ever I saw drink coffee, which custom came not into England until about thirty years later."

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## HANDMADE FLOWERS ON HATS

Newest Trimming Consists of Calla Lilies, Orchids and Clematis in Varied Colorings.

Quite the newest and most charming thing to do with your hat is to trim it with flowers that are hand-made. The shops are showing beautiful things made of chenille and fine nets. For instance, there are calla lilies, orchids, clematis and tiger lilies, as well as butterflies in varied and brilliant colorings. Many shades of chenille are used to make the butterfly look as if it were poised upon the gown. The bride is included in the new trimming vogue. Her wreath of yore was made up of white wax flowers; now she wears adorable white silk roses set in silver with long spirals of silver. And her corsage matches.

Nimble fingers can make most attractive flowers out of hand-tinted ribbons. One sees morning glories, poppies, pansies, sweet peas, etc., all of the tinted ribbon.

## ZOUAVES WILL BE POPULAR

Idea Applied to Both Skirt and Jacket in Collection of Spring Models From Paris.

Possibly the most salient feature of the collection of models for spring brought over to New York from Paris is the prominence of the zouave idea. This does not apply only to the skirt, for the elongated jacket is a feature of the zouave dress, as is also the bound-in hips, and these features are all repeated and played upon in this collection.

While it may not seem that there is

## SOME USEFUL LINING HINTS

Baby Coat is Made Out of the Ordinary by Employing Pink Silk Under White Crepe de Chine.

One of the prettiest baby coats imaginable is made quite out of the ordinary simply by its lining. The coat is made of a heavy quality of crepe de chine in white. The lining is pink, not too deep a shade, but sufficiently pink to show through the white in just a delicate glow. The two silks are embroidered and scalloped together; this embroidery holds in the lining just near enough to the white to give it an elusive touch, delicate enough for the tiniest baby.

Another lining hint is a bit more practical. It consists in lining the new satin collars with self-material to make them do double duty. The natural impulse is to save material when making wash satin collars and to line them with a thin lawn or muslin, but making the collar doubly of satin means that it can be turned over when soiled on one side, thus saving a washing. Most of the long narrow collars now worn with dark frocks can be turned over in the twinkling of an eye.

## SILK BLOUSE STILL POPULAR

Garment Which Appeared First as Novelty Has Become Indispensable Adjunct of Wardrobe.

The separate blouse of figured, striped and plain silk bids fair to continue in popularity through the winter. This garment, appearing first as a novelty last summer, then gradually gaining a vogue among well-dressed

## SAVING OF FABRIC

Conservation Idea Carried Out by the "Wrapped" Skirt.

New Style Feature Can Only Be Used to Advantage in Connection With Bustle Silhouette.

Two style features of the season are portrayed in the sketch here shown. One is the "wrapped" skirt and the other is the bustle silhouette. These two are really properly shown together, inasmuch as the "wrapped" skirt without the aid of the bustle flare would be rather too narrow and close reefed, whereas topped with the bustle a very attractive silhouette is the result.

The "wrapped" skirt is of necessity rather narrow at its hem or lower edge, inasmuch as a section of fabric cut the right length for a skirt is sim-



The "Wrapped" Skirt.

ply draped about the figure and drawn high at the back, where it is tucked in and puffed to form the bustle, with one side of the section of fabric hanging straight to form the skirt proper.

Many of the latest Paris evening gowns feature this skirt, and it accords very well with the government suggestion for fabric conservation. It can only be strongly recommended as part of an evening gown or for a "hostess" gown.

For the gown shown a rich brocaded silk was chosen. The bodice, with fullness let in at either side, fastens invisibly in the center back.

A little inside bodice or yoke of tulle fills in the space between the shoulders and the sleeves, elbow length and finished with a deep ruffle, are also of

## IMPORTANT POINTS FOR THE WOOD LOT

1. Dead and dying trees should be removed. This not only utilizes material which is fairly dry, and which would otherwise be wasted, but lessens the danger of fire.

2. Good sound straight logs or barks should not be used for fuel since they are more valuable for lumber. There is a great difference between the prices paid for logs of different grades, even of the same kind of wood. Branches, crooked and decayed logs, trunks broken in felling, otherwise defective, should be used for firewood.

3. Trees likely to be attacked by insects or fungi should be removed and safeguard those which remain. In eastern New England, for example, the gipsy moth is a serious enemy of the aspen, basswood, beech, gray paper birch, boxelder, serviceberry, dwarf and staghorn sumac, tamarac, glaucous willow, witch hazel, and practically all the native oaks. Several of these species are of little value, and can well be removed, thus reducing the food available for the insects. Where the chestnut blight is serious, the chestnut should be largely cut.

4. No portion of the woodlot should be cut clean unless the owner has carefully considered the matter and decided that that particular plot is best adapted for farm purposes, that he will replant it with forest trees. Old trees, where they predominate, should be gradually removed, since they are not increasing in value. The next generation of trees will be largely determined by those which are left for seed. The successful dairyman studies his records as kept by the co-testing association, sells his less profitable cows, and breeds those which produce the greatest amount of butter fat. In the same way the successful woodland owner will study the growth and uses of the different kinds of trees. He will then cut out the of little value and slow growth and keep for seed purposes those which will produce valuable lumber in a relatively short time.

To secure a second growth of forest trees, several things must be borne in mind: (a) Too large openings



In Collection of Spring Models  
From Paris.

Possibly the most salient feature of the collection of models for spring brought over to New York from Paris is the prominence of the zouave idea. This does not apply only to the skirt, for the elongated jacket is a feature of the zouave dress, as is also the bound-in blouse, and these features are all repeated and played upon in this collection.

While it may not seem that there is anything startlingly new in a dropped waistline, the manner in which the hips are bound, the jacket and the showing of the blouse section under the jacket is distinctive. It produces really another silhouette which, although narrow, is not straight and binds in around the hips.

### DAINTY BOUDOIR CAP



Sometimes you see a thing and you call it pretty or beautiful for lack of a word that would express the real exquisiteness and charm of the thing you were describing. This unusual boudoir cap is just that sort of thing. It has that Dutch effect, new this season, but which has been in vogue on and off for many years. The Venetian lace is held in place with a narrow pique blue ribbon.

### SILK BLOUSE STILL POPULAR

Garment Which Appeared First as Novelty Has Become Indispensable Adjunct of Wardrobe.

The separate blouse of figured, striped and plain silk bids fair to continue in popularity through the winter. This garment, appearing first as a novelty last summer, then gradually gaining a vogue among well-dressed women, has now become an indispensable adjunct of the wardrobe, says a fashion writer. That is, it has so firmly established itself in popular favor that the smartly gowned woman has come to regard it as a very necessary article of her attire. This must be considered some achievement, considering the fact that even the most discerning of the style specialists did not predict its general acceptance.

There is this to be said for the separate blouse of figured silk—it is a welcome relief from the lingerie blouse or the silk or satin blouse of white or pastel shades. Further, it provides effective color contrast to a coat suit of one color, of simple design untrimmed.

### ALL WOMEN NEED EXERCISE

Even Those Who Do Their Own Housework Find It an Aid to Both Health and Beauty.

The woman who does her own housework is usually worn out at the end of the day. She is apt to conclude, therefore, that exercise is not a word intended for her. She could hardly make a greater mistake, however, declares a health expert. A woman needs a half hour's rest near the middle of the day. It is true, but she needs also systematic and stimulating exercise.

One reason why women are so fatigued at the end of the day is that they lack muscle tone. Half an hour of brisk exercise suited to the particular needs of each individual, and taken regularly, followed by a cold dash of water, will serve to keep the whole muscular and nervous system in tone. It also works wonders in keeping eyes bright and color good, something that all women desire.

### USE TURNOVER COLLAR MUCH

Extends to the Waistline in Many Street Dresses—Trimness and Simplicity Noticeable.

Loose panels or plaited panels, in varied lengths, predominate in street dresses, and there is a preponderance of the turnover collar extending to the waistline.

The regulation round or square collar also continues to be popular. A new coat-dress shows a standing collar, the dress fastening on the side to the waistline.

Trimness and simplicity are particularly notable in street dresses. Although afternoon dresses may be cut on similar lines, there is a decided tendency toward the use of two materials, silk, crepe and satin, crepe and serge, etc., and there is a great amount of drapery and plaits in evidence.

Richness of effect is added to many dresses by the use of a satin body lining under crepe, in contrasting or self-color.

Many of the latest Paris evening gowns feature this skirt, and it accords very well with the government suggestion for fabric conservation. It can only be strongly recommended as part of an evening gown or for a "hostess" gown.

For the gown shown a rich brocaded silk was chosen. The bodice, with fullness let in at either side, fastens invisibly in the center back.

A little inside bodice or yoke of tulle fills in the space between the shoulders and the sleeves, elbow length and finished with a deep ruffle, are also of tulle. The front of the bodice is fitted basque fashion and cut in a little point at the waistline. A little V-shaped vest or yoke of tulle is also let in to the front of the waist, matching the arrangement of the back.

This gown is extremely simple and could be made at home. Its grace and beauty depend upon the care used in arranging the drapery.

To make this gown for the average figure five yards of material 36 inches wide will be required.

### FOR THEATER OR RECEPTION



This afternoon gown, suitable for theater or reception wear, is carried out in an attractive scheme of maroon satin with coatee effect, the vest being embroidered, in gold.

### For the Tired Person.

There is nothing quite as luxurious and delightful as a cold cream massage or an alcohol rub. If the tired person can employ someone to knead a little cold cream on the face, forehead, temples and wrists, the result is often instantaneous, for instead of feeling tired and heavy, but not sleepy, one slips into that natural fatigue, which comes before slumber. So it is with the rub of alcohol or witch hazel either—it soothes and rests the nerves.

**Children Cry  
FOR FLETCHER'S  
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## IMPORTANT POINTS FOR THE WOOD LOT

1. Dead and dying trees should be removed. This not only utilizes material which is fairly dry, and which would otherwise be wasted, but lessens the danger of fire.
  2. Good sound straight logs ordinarily should not be used for fuel, since they are more valuable for lumber. There is a great difference between the prices paid for logs of different grades, even of the same kind of wood. Branches, crooked and decayed logs, trunks broken in felling or otherwise defective, should be used for firewood.
  3. Trees likely to be attacked by insects or fungi should be removed to safeguard those which remain. In eastern New England, for example, the spruce moth is a serious enemy of the aspen, basswood, beech, gray and spruce, boxelder, serviceberry, varr and staghorn sumac, tamarack, aucous willow, witch hazel, and practically all the native oaks. Several of these species are of little value and should be removed, thus reducing the food available for the insects. Where the chestnut blight is serious, the chestnut should be largely cut.
  4. No portion of the woodland should be cut clean unless the owner has carefully considered the matter and decided that that particular part is best adapted for farm purposes or that he will replant it with forest trees. Old trees, where they predominate, should be gradually removed, since they are not increasing in value. The next generation of trees will be largely determined by those which are left for seed. The successful dairyman studies his records as kept by the cow-stocking association, sells his less profitable cows, and breeds those which are producing the greatest amount of butter fat. In the same way the successful woodland owner will study the growth and uses of the different kinds of trees. He will then cut out those of little value and slow growth and keep for seed purposes those which will produce valuable lumber in a relatively short time.
- To secure a second growth of better trees, several things must be borne in mind: (a) Too large openings

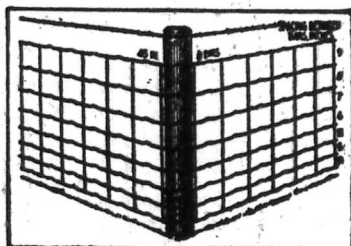
should not be made, because the ground will dry out and weeds, like berry bushes, will come in and crowd out the young trees. For this reason it is often a good plan to leave some of the inferior trees for shade. (b) Some trees, like the oaks, hickories and beech, have heavy seeds or nuts which cannot be transported any distance except by animals or birds, while others like the birch, maple, ash and basswood have light seeds which are carried long distances by the wind. For this reason more frequent seed trees of the nut varieties are necessary to get a good stocking of young trees.

5. Woodlands made up of nearly even-aged stand of second-growth are more comparable to the garden than to the dairy. Here the problem is to remove the weeds as a means of getting a quicker yield of timber. The small, stunted trees are the weeds, since they can never make a normal growth. The large, healthy trees should be favored, because they will grow rapidly to maturity. They are not to be confused with the mature trees in the old woodland, though in general the same species will be favored in both cases.

## WEAK FENCES ARE NUISANCE

Not True Economy to Use Cheap Materials—Animals Taught to Be Restless and Unruly.

The advanced cost of fencing wire tempts us to make use of the cheap materials, but this is not true economy. We will lose in the end if we



Strong, Substantial Fence.

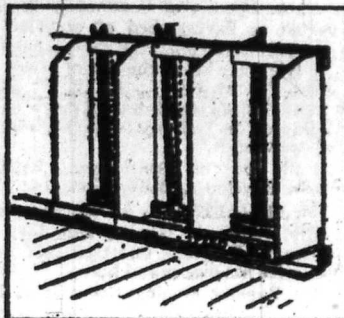
build only for the present year. Weak fences are a nuisance and means of loss, for they teach animals to be unruly instead of contented.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

## STANCHIONS TO SAVE LABOR

Convenient Means Afforded for Preventing Large Calves From Eating Smaller Ones' Feed.

Simple stanchions for calves are a convenient means for preventing the larger calves from eating the small ones' share of the feed, also for feeding many calves quickly and without confusion. The diagram shows the construction.

While stanchions are usually built in the barn, a few panels of them are ex-



Stanchions for Calves.

ceedingly useful as part of the fence in the calf lot. In such cases the calves come to the stanchions at feeding time, and may be safely fed by a child, since there is no occasion for entering the calf lot. Persons who have been accustomed to dealing with husky, bunting calves will appreciate the advantages of stanchion feeding.

## KEEP UP FOOD SUPPLY FOR EUROPEAN ALLIES

Our problem is to feed our allies this winter by sending them as much food as we can of the most concentrated nutritive value in the least shipping space. These foods are wheat, beef, pork, dairy products, and sugar. Our solution, according to the food administration, is to eat less of these and more of other foods of which we have an abundance, and to waste less of all goods.

## MOTHERS OF CANADA

### PREPARE FOR TROUBLE

When a girl becomes a woman, when a woman becomes a mother, and when a woman passes through the changes of middle life, are the three periods of life when health and strength are most needed to withstand the pain and distress often caused by severe organic disturbances. Many thousands in this section would testify as do the following:

St. Catharines, Ont.—"Over forty years ago I was restored to health by taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It was after medicine and doctors had failed to help me or give relief. I had, through overwork, become all run-down in health. I was weak and finally became a nervous wreck. The 'Prescription' was recommended to me, and at the time I started to take it I had not been able to do anything for over a year. I took the 'Favorite Prescription' and the 'Golden Medical Discovery' as well. It took several bottles, but I was completely restored to good health and since that time when I have felt the need of these medicines I have taken them and always with perfect satisfaction."—MRS. WM. BAKER, 33 Page St.

Stratford, Ont.—"I was all run-down, weak, nervous. I also suffered with severe pains through my back. I was very miserable when a friend advised me to try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and one bottle seemed to give renewed strength. It stopped the pain in my back, also helped my nervous condition. It is surely a good tonic for women."—MRS. FLORENCE CULLUM, 100 Milton St.

## PASTURAGE AND LIVE STOCK

Grasses and Clovers on Properly Managed Farm Will Double Crops Now Being Secured.

Grass and live stock should go hand in hand. There is no farm, which, if properly managed and kept at least one-half of the time in grasses and clovers, and gradually brought under a proper system of rotation, would not produce more, in fact, double the crops which it now does, and yet constantly be growing better and better.

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Has brought another to our OPTICAL DEPARTMENT. It has always been our aim to satisfy by doing the best work we possibly can.

If you need glasses the best is what you want, and by having your eyes tested by H. E. SMITH, the true condition of your eyesight will be revealed.

**Our Prices are Reasonable for the**

E. A. Dennee, of Deseronto, is reported as having died of wounds.

If you want good Coffee get it at Kelly's. He keeps the same blend as John Paisley did. 10-b

The roof of Mr. John Lowry's barn collapsed on Tuesday from the weight of snow on it.

Full line of Stationery, Writing Pads, Envelopes, Books, etc.

M. PIZZARIELLO, Market Square.

Dr. Cameron Wilson will open an office in Napanee shortly, and will practice his profession here. 10b

On Sunday evening the roof of Mr. C. I. Maybee's barn on John street, caved in from the weight of snow on it.

The use of cream has been discontinued for the period of the war at Rideau Hall, the residence of Their Excellencies the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire.

The campaign initiated by the Food Controller to increase consumption of frozen fish as a substitute for meat required overseas is meeting with much success.

The Napanee branch of the Ontario Department of agriculture has added to its equipment a fine Moving Picture Machine, which will be used to illustrate some of the phases of the work of the office.

The annual observance of Francis Willard day, will be adhered to by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, at a meeting to be held in Trinity Church Sunday School Room, on Sunday, Feb. 17th, at 3 o'clock. The public cordially invited.

Almost every trade and profession has its newspaper or journal looking after its special interests. There are several farm papers, but only one that can be truly called the Farmers' Business Paper. That paper is The Weekly Sun, Toronto. Every farmer who farms for profit should be a subscriber. The Sun will pay for itself many times over during the year.

Cheerfulness is a natural asset of first importance at home as well as at the front during the strain of this awful war. An evening of cheerfulness has been prepared by the Ladies' Aid on February 22nd, at 8 o'clock, at Grace Methodist Church, when Aunt Susan of Peppers' Corners goes visiting in the City. Come and enjoy an evening which will be long remembered.

The men of St. Mary Magdalene's Church held a very successful Re-Union on Tuesday evening, although the unpleasant weather prevented many from attending who would otherwise have been present. A most interesting set of Lantern views was exhibited by Mr. W. S. Herrington, illustrating "Woman's Work in the War," and music was kindly supplied by the Napanee Orchestra.

Another popular I. O. D. E. Euchre party was held on Wednesday evening 6th inst., in the I.O.O.F. Lodge rooms. Despite the inclement weather the handsome and spacious lodge room was filled with enthusiastic players, while a number of ladies brought their knitting and enjoyed a little social intercourse while watch-

## LADIES

Trim Your Dresses with

## BUTTONS

from our

## Newest Designs.

Agents for

## Butterick Patterns

and

## Parker's Dye Works.

**JAMES WALTERS,**

Merchant Tailoring, - Napanee.

## ST. ANDREWS' CHURCH

(PRESBYTERIAN.)

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., pastor.

10.30 a.m.—Morning service.

11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.

7.00 p.m.—Evening service.

## ST. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M.A., Vicar  
Services at St. Mary Magdalene Church:

10.30—Holy Communion.

12.00—Sunday School.

7.00—Evening Prayer.

On the Sunday evenings in Lent the Vicar will preach a series of sermons on "The Christian Faith in War Time."

Daily services at 8.30 a.m. and 5 p.m. Wednesdays at 7.30 p.m.

## Ground Bone.

Fresh ground green bone for Poultry, the best thing to feed hens to make them lay. Get it only at

V. COWLINGS.

## Wall Paper.

We have the finest line of Wall Paper samples ever shown in Napanee. All prices. Quick delivery.

M. PIZZARIELLO.

Market Square.

## Fur Found.

A black Persian Lamb Fur found, Saturday, January 26th. Owner may have same by proving ownership and paying for this notice. Apply to WM. BAKER, West St. 10-a.p.

## Boyes' Grocery.

Have you tried our Golden Eagle Coffee, fresh ground, 40c. lb. Choice Green Tea at 35c. and 50c. lb. Choice Black Tea at 60c. lb.

G. W. BOYES,  
John Street.

## Hogs Wanted.

Will ship hogs on Saturday, Feb. 16th. Will pay \$18.4 for first class hogs, \$15.4 for sows.

J. W. HAMBLAY,  
G. H. WILLIAMS.

## TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. C. W. DeMille, Minister.

9.45—Morning Class.

10.30—Morning worship.

11.45—Sunday School.

3.00—W.C.T.U.

7.00—Evening worship.

Tuesday, 5.00—Girls' meeting.

Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer service.

Thursday, 6.00—Boys' meeting.

Thursday, 7.30—Choir practice.

## PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Kimme have returned to Napanee.

Mrs. M. B. Judson is visiting friends in Kingston.

Miss Minnie Davis spent a few days this week with friends in Kingston.

Miss Clara Craven, Hawley, is a guest of Mrs. Will Vanalstine.

Miss Pansy Jackson is visiting friends in Kingston.

Pte. Norman Root was home from Kingston for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Arch Caton, Newburgh, are spending a month at Campbell House.

Mrs. Allan Gerow, Grimsby, spent last week with her parents, Mr. & Mrs. John Vanalstine.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Vandebog gave a dinner party on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Jas. A. Ferguson, Kingston was in town on Monday.

Mr. Geo. N. Smith has sold house and lot on the corner of Bridge and West Streets.

Mrs. Perry Huffman is visiting sister, Mrs. F. Donaldson, Peterborough for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. George Breckenridge and little daughter, Frances, spent last month with friends in Smithton and returned to Napanee on Tuesday last.

Mrs. Lewis, Belleville, is the guest of Mrs. Herbert Daly.

Mrs. Godfrey Bartlett is visiting friends in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Manson Stevens, a family spent the week-end with friends in Brockville.

Mrs. F. H. Phippen entertained Friday evening last.

Miss Edna Johnston, Kingston spent the week-end visiting friends in Napanee.

Mrs. Homer Miles, Newburgh entertained a large party on Friday evening last. During the evening can of maple syrup and a lace yoke were raffled, bringing in nearly which Mrs. Miles will donate for riotous purposes.

Mrs. Herbert Daly entertained party of ladies on Monday evening last.

Miss Ada Stevens returned from Kingston on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Caton gave dinner on Monday evening.

Mrs. G. H. Anderson and daughter, Doris, are visiting her mother at Coburn.

Mrs. H. W. Kelly entertained S. S. Class and a few young people Monday evening.

Miss Lillie Madden was home from Toronto to spend the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Madden.

Miss Helen Douglas spent the week-end with friends in Kingston.

Capt. W. de S. Wilson spent Sunday and Monday with his parents, Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Wilson.

Mrs. Dr. Milneau entertained a party

Has brought another to our **OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.** It has always been our aim to satisfy by doing the best work we possibly can.

If you need glasses the best is what you want, and by having your eyes tested by **H. E. SMITH,** the true condition of your eyesight will be revealed.

**Our Prices are Reasonable for the Quality of our Spectacles.**

**Smith's Jewelry Store**  
Established 1893.

## Music.

If you are thinking of buying a Piano, Organ, Talking Machine (Victor or Edison), or Sewing Machine, see us before you buy. We trade for anything. Terms to suit purchaser. Hundreds of references. Long winter evenings is the time to enjoy a Talking Machine. Come and see them. Hundreds of records.

**VANLUVEN BROS.**  
Napanee and Moscow.

No trouble with rats and mice if you use **Eclay's Rat Paste.** **WALLACE'S Drug Store,** agents.

## NOTICE.

For first-class Watch Repairing, at reasonable prices, go to **MEL TAYLOR'S Jewellery Store.** 30 years' experience repairing watches in Napanee, formerly of Smith Bros. Also a stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Cut Glass always on hand. Next door to Henry's Bookstore.

otherwise have been present. A most interesting set of Lantern views was exhibited by **Mr. W. S. Herrington,** illustrating "Woman's Work in the War," and music was kindly supplied by the Napanee Orchestra.

Another popular **I. O. D. E. Euchre** party was held on Wednesday evening 6th inst., in the **I.O.O.F. Lodge** rooms. Despite the inclement weather the handsome and spacious lodge room was filled with enthusiastic players, while a number of ladies brought their knitting and enjoyed a little social intercourse while watching the animated scene. Several young ladies came in as the end of the game drew near, for the promised dance afterwards, and kindly made themselves useful by helping to serve the refreshments. **Mr. Wiggins** sold the tickets at the entrance and handed over a satisfactory sum to the **U.E.L. Chapter and Committee,** to be sent to the Home at Halifax for unclaimed children, rendered friendless by the terrible disaster, which is founded and maintained there by the Local Chapter **I.O.D.E.** The Chapter and Committee wish to thank the members of the **C.M.B.A.** and Orange Lodge for use of chairs, **Mrs. Steacy, Mr. P. Pappas** and **Signora Bova** for tables, and also **Messrs. Bradshaw and Miller** for bringing to the Lodge room the many articles necessary for the success of the entertainment, and returning the same the following day.

## BARGAINS IN BOOKS, ETC.

**Jas. Gordon** wishes to reduce his stock of books, etc., and is offering good bargains. He has a lot of helpful second hand books at great bargains; also a fine assortment of the New Methodist Hymn Books in the different styles and bindings. Give him a call. Next door to Central Telephone Office.—**Campbell House** block. 11-c

If you want the best grade of Hydrogen Peroxide ask for **Rexall**—proven by government test one of the best on the market. For sale at **WALLACE'S Drug Store.**

## Boyes' Grocery.

Have you tried our **Golded Eagle Coffee,** fresh ground, 40c. lb. Choice Green Tea at 35c. and 50c. lb. Choice Black Tea at 60c. lb.

'Phone 236

**G. W. BOYES,**  
John Street.

## Hogs Wanted.

Will ship hogs on Saturday, Feb. 10th. Will pay **\$18.4** for first class hogs, **\$15.4** for sows.

**J. W. HAMPLY,**  
**G. H. WILLIAMS.**

## TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

That **Ross Oliver** and **Archie T. Turnbull** are no longer acting as my agents as hay buyers. Any parties selling hay to the above sells to them personally.

**E. G. DENNEE,**

## BOOKS! BOOKS!

**Jas. Gordon,** the colporteur, has moved into his last winter's stand, in **Davis & Coates'** tin shop, in the **Campbell House** building. He will have his usual supply of Xmas and other literature. Call and see him. 52-1f

## WHEAT CONSUMPTION IN CANADA

Canada uses more wheat per capita than any other country in the world. Human consumption of wheat in the Dominion should not exceed 5.4 bushels per capita per annum. Canada has been using wheat at the rate of about 9 bushels per capita each year. Controller to

## ANNA ELIZABETH LUCAS.

On Monday morning, Jan. 28th, the friends and neighbors of **Mrs. C. N. Lucas** were sadly shocked to hear that during the night she had suddenly expired. Deceased had attended church services the previous evening and appeared to be in her usual health and good spirit. During the night she complained of a strange feeling and before restoratives could be administered she passed peacefully away. She was the eldest daughter of the late **Robert S. and Esther Denison,** pioneer residents of **Richmond Township,** and had lived her quiet and useful life in the vicinity of **Selby.** About five years ago, she and **Mr. Lucas** retired from the strenuous farm life and moved into the village. During the war she had spent a great deal of her time knitting for the **Red Cross.** As we glance backward we see the true Christian character revealed in her life—a devoted wife, a sacrificing mother, a kind neighbor, a friend to all and a faithful member of the **Methodist Church.**—In conducting the obsequies, her Pastor, **Rev. E. B. Cooke,** chose for his text, **Ps. 36: 8**—"They shall be abundantly satisfied with the fatness of Thy house; and Thou shalt make them drink of the river of Thy pleasures." The choir rendered suitable selections and **Mrs. Cooke** sang "We are looking Beyond." The **Knitting Bible Class,** of which **Mrs. Lucas** was a member, placed a floral wreath upon the casket as a tribute of sympathy. The people of the entire community are unanimous in their expressions of sympathy for **Mr. Lucas** in his sad bereavement and also to the children, **Reginald, of Regina; Blake, of San Francisco,** and **Mrs. Floyd Smith, Oakland, Cal.** Four brothers and a sister are also left to mourn her loss.—"They are looking Beyond."

Order your flowers at **Wallace's,** agents for **Dunlop's,** one of America's greatest wedding and funeral floral designers. Flowers delivered same day ordered—**WALLACE'S, Napanee's** Leading Drug Store.

**Doris,** are visiting her mother at **Co brook.**

**Mrs. H. W. Kelly** entertained **S. S. Class** and a few young people Monday evening.

**Miss Lillie Madden** was home from **Toronto** to spend the week-end with her parents, **Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Madden.**

**Miss Helen Douglas** spent the week-end with friends in **Kingston.**

**Capt. W. de S. Wilson** spent Sunday and Monday with his parents, **Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Wilson.**

**Mrs. Dr. Milsap** entertained a party of ladies on Saturday evening—**Car**

**Mr. John Finkle** was called to **B. croft** on Saturday owing to the illness of his son, who is suffering from **appendicitis.**

**Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Robinson Selby,** received a letter from their son, **Pte. James Robinson,** of the **188 Battalion, Humboldt,** that he had arrived in **Halifax** on the 7th, on the good old ship **Saxonia,** and is expected home soon after serving 1 King and Country for two years, a has been wounded twice.

## DEATHS

**BELL**—At **Camden,** on Thursday Feb 14th, 1918, **William C. Bell,** aged 88 years, 7 months, 1 day. **Funeral** Saturday.

**CHALMERS**—At **Adolphustown,** Thursday, February 7th, 1918, **Ma Jane Chalmers,** aged 46 years, months, 17 days.

**WAGAR**—At **Napanee,** on Tuesday Feb. 12th, 1918, **Allan Wagar,** aged years, 4 months.

## NOTICE—BUSINESS CHANGE.

I beg to announce to the public that I have taken over the stock and fixtures of the **Beverley-McDonald** of groceries, provisions and meats. I am also adding a complete line of new fresh goods which we will sell at the lowest possible prices. Will be pleased to have all the old customers, and new ones as well. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**W. J. NORMILE & CO**  
(Successors to the **Beverley-McDonald Co.)**

Try **Jontee,** the new **Talcum** with the \$100,000 odor, 35c. per tin. **WALLACE'S, Napanee's** Leading Drug Store.



## The Red Cross Society

The Society is again indebted to the **Red Cross** workers of **Roblin,** 19 pairs of socks, and to the **N.C. Knitting Club** for ten pairs.

A generous donation of money, thankfully received from **Mrs. Helen Milling;** and one of \$5.00 from **M. Carleton Woods, Roblin.**

The Hall was filled again on Sunday, some working on Hospital comforts, while others were busy making quilts for the **Dartmouth**, suffering from the flu.

**Miss Helen McNeil** has given the Society a splendid donation, be her profit in furnishing the music one week at the **Strand.** The kindness is greatly appreciated.

The Hall will be open all day Sunday.—All are welcome.

Everything in Stationery, Inks & Fountain Pens at **WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.**

## LLOYD GEORGE SAYS:

# The War will be Won in England.

It was another way of saying that the productive power of the Empire must win it.

It is our privilege and duty as citizens of that Empire to assist to the limit of our power.

To do so effectively Farm Buildings, and Improvements, and even homes should be equipped with every convenience to offset the scarcity of help.

What Improvements to save labor can you make before the Spring Work Commences?

It does not interest you to know that I have very large stocks of Lumber and other Building Supplies, but it

## DOES INTEREST YOU

to know that whether you want a Barn, Garage, part of an improvement, interior finish, plain furniture, or even a New Home, I can prepare you a plan or design and specification, give you a fair price on the material or hand over the whole thing ready to use, saving your trouble and TIME.

# W. D. MIDMER,

Mill and East Streets, NAPANEE, ONT.

'Phone, Office 14, Residence 123.

Successors to **Dafoe & Waller.**

45tf



## TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. C. W. DeMille, Minister.  
9.45—Morning Class.  
10.30—Morning worship.  
11.45—Sunday School.  
3.00—W.C.T.U.  
7.00—Evening worship.  
Tuesday, 5.00—Girls' meeting.  
Wednesday, 7.30—Prayer service.  
Thursday, 6.00—Boys' meeting.  
Thursday, 7.30—Choir practice.

## PERSONALS

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Kimmerly have returned to Napanee.  
Mrs. M. B. Judson is visiting friends in Kingston.  
Miss Minnie Davis spent a few days this week with friends in Kingston.  
Miss Clara Craven, Hawley, is the guest of Mrs. Will Vanalstine.  
Miss Pansy Jackson is visiting friends in Kingston.  
Pte. Norman Root was home from Kingston for the week-end.  
Mr. and Mrs. Arch Caton, Newburgh, are spending a month at the Campbell House.  
Mrs. Allan Gerow, Grimsby, spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Vanalstine.  
Mr. and Mrs. Will Vandebogart gave a dinner party on Wednesday evening.  
Mr. Jas. A. Ferguson, Kingston, is in town on Monday.  
Mr. Geo. N. Smith has sold his house and lot on the corner of Bridge and West Streets.  
Mrs. Perry Huffman is visiting her sister, Mrs. F. Donaldson, Peterboro, a few weeks.  
Mr. and Mrs. George Breckenridge left little daughter, Frances, spent the last month with friends in Smithfield, and returned to Napanee on Tuesday st.  
Mrs. Lewis, Belleville, is the guest Mrs. Herbert Daly.  
Mrs. Godfrey Bartlett is visiting friends in Toronto.  
Mr. and Mrs. Manson Stevens and family spent the week-end with friends in Brockville.  
Mrs. F. H. Phippen entertained on Friday evening last.  
Miss Edna Johnston, Kingston, spent the week-end visiting friends in Napanee.  
Mrs. Homer Miles, Newburgh Road, entertained a large party on Friday evening last. During the evening a number of maple syrup and a lace yoke were raffled, bringing in nearly \$20 which Mrs. Miles will donate for Patriotic purposes.  
Mrs. Herbert Daly entertained a party of ladies on Monday evening—cards.  
Miss Ada Stevens returned from Kingston on Wednesday.  
Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Caton gave a dinner on Monday evening.  
Mrs. G. H. Anderson and daughter, Iris, are visiting her mother at Colebrook.  
Mrs. H. W. Kelly entertained her S. Class and a few young people on Monday evening.  
Miss Lillie Madden was home from Toronto to spend the week-end with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Madden.  
Miss Helen Douglas spent the week-end with friends in Kingston.  
Capt. W. de S. Wilson spent Sunday at Monday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Wilson.  
Mrs. Dr. Milsap entertained a party

## MUSIC.

Patriotic Songs, Sheet Music. Come in and see them.  
M. PIZZARELLO, Market Square.

## Notice

Highest price paid for hides and furs.  
Telephone 191. W. G. PAUL.

## Why Not.

Eat Fish instead of beef. You can get Haddie, Salmon, Halibut, fresh every week at H. W. KELLY'S. Did you try his Coffee? 10-b

## Hogs and Cattle Wanted

Will ship on Tuesday, Feb. 19th. will pay \$18.25 for first class hogs, and if market advances will pay more. Want fat cattle and new milch cows.  
FRED WILSON.  
Phone 226.

## Private Sale.

Of Household Furniture commencing Monday, Feb. 18th, 1918. I will sell all my household goods, furniture, carpets, and everything in the house. Hours from 3 till 6 p.m.

GEO. N. SMITH,

Corner Bridge and West Sts.

## CHOICE MEATS.

We have now a choice selection of Fresh and Cured Meats, Beef, Pork, Cured Ham, Bacon, etc., Head-Cheese and Sausage.

NORMILE GROCERY CO.

(Successors to the 'Beverly-McDonald Co.)

## CAVED IN.

On Saturday the roof of T. B. Wallace's garage, on Bridge Street, caved in from the weight of the snow on it, and partially wrecked the brick-work of the building. Two cars were in the garage at the time and were somewhat damaged.

## Women's Patriotic Service and Red Cross Work

Through the "U. E. Loyalist" Chapter, I.O.D.E.



The Belgian Relief Committee desire to acknowledge a handsome donation from the young girls of the "Merry Octagon" Club, who have been doing some work for the Committee, by making a very complete outfit for a Belgian girl of ten years, fully made, and are warm and comfortable; with a woman's fine coat, the donation is valued at \$30.00.

Four pairs of fine socks beautifully knitted, have also been contributed to the work-room by members of this Club, two pairs being knitted by Miss Gwendolyn Maclean, and a pair each from the Misses Edith and Francis Coleman. We are very appreciative of the work of this Club.

We also wish to thank Mrs. Edward Embury for a donation of money for Halifax relief. Do not forget that the work-room is open each Thursday afternoon, and there is plenty of work of various kinds for all who can give of their time and ability to help.

At the recent annual meeting of

## GRACE METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. W. P. Rogers, B.A., Pastor.  
9.30—Class meeting.  
10.30—Regular service.  
11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.  
6.45—Song service.  
7.00—Regular service.  
Monday, 7.30—Meeting of Efficiency Class.  
Monday, 8.00—League meeting under direction of the Literary Department.  
Thursday, 7.30—Prayer meeting.  
Thursday, 8.30—Choir practice.

during the year, showing that the sympathy and active support of a large proportion of the community is ours.

In the new year of effort, now opening before us, may I hope that you will respond in full measure to the claims of the sailors upon us, both the Navy proper, and the Mercantile Marine, in Canadian waters and overseas? As this, always regarded in England, as the premier service, has, up to the present time received less assistance than has the army in the field.

I would also call your attention to the needs of the blind, both in the war, and through the appalling disaster at Halifax, where, in the latter place 550 people have suffered in this way.

During the year a local committee for Belgian Relief under our Chapter, and responsible to the Ontario Branch Committee in Toronto, was organized in October; very appropriately Mrs. F. S. Richardsan being chosen as convener, with Mrs. J. L. Boyes as Rec. Secretary and Mrs. J. G. Daly as Treasurer. Much good work has already been done, and sincere gratitude is expressed for many donations and public support. Our support of six prisoners-of-war in Germany, is one of the important activities of our Chapter, and we have from time to time, received very grateful acknowledgments from some of the men themselves.

These prisoners, as well as all men from this district were remembered at Christmas with generous parcels, which, as previously, were much appreciated, besides recognition of returned soldiers in town at this season, though a gift of \$10.00 each to married men, and a fine parcel to the single men.

In the autumn we again enjoyed the pleasure and profit of listening to another of Capt. Julia Henshaw's delightful and instructive lectures, illustrated with splendid views; the proceeds going for comforts and necessities for French soldiers at the front and in hospital. We have also assisted on several occasions our French and Serbian Allies.

Deputations from the Chapter before the Town and County Councils have been courteously received and appeals kindly responded to. Details of other work and activities are given for your consideration in the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer.

In conclusion I would urge you always to remember what loyalty to the Order, to your Chapter and associates implies, which is frequently and strikingly brought to your notice in the fine and appropriate name of our Chapter.

Finally, I would ask you in the wearing of the Badge, to honor it, not as an ornament, but as an emblem, indicative of all it stands for. Use it therefore, as an emblem, and not in the place of an ordinary ornament, thereby showing honor to your organization, and the place you occupy in its far-reaching and splendid work!



## WE ARE VERY GLAD TO SAY

we handle high grade meats only. It's not just a claim, it's a solid fact. Yet we do not charge high prices. On the contrary you'll probably pay less for meat here than you have been paying heretofore. Give us a chance to prove that high class meats can be sold at low prices.

## OUR GROCERY

is stocked with a New Fresh Stock of Family Groceries and Canned Goods.

## NORMILE GROCERY CO'Y.

Successors to The Beverly McDonald Co.

## Get your Stationery at WALLACE'S

Your dentist will tell you that there is nothing better to clean and preserve the teeth than Rexall Pearl Tooth Paste—for sale in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

## HELP FOR THE FARMER.

While we may not be able to help you personally we are offering the farmer special inducements in installing a Milking Machine this winter to help you in the spring and summer of 1918. We handle the Empire Mechanical Milker which has proven to take first place at the Experimental Farms. We are also agents for all kinds of Farm Machinery, Louden Barn Equipments, Gasoline Engines, Hay Presses, Wagons, Buggies, Sleighs and Cutters, Pianos; and have purchased the carriage factory of Mr. C. A. Graham, foot of John street. We are opening it into a garage and will be pleased to show and demonstrate the Gray Dort car. Also have second hand cars, and some good horses and colts for sale. Business carried on in the same old stand on John Street, and at the garage.

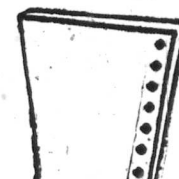
HARTMAN & CARD.

51-2-m-p

Reliable Stock Foods, all makes, such as Royal Purple, Hess & Clark's, Pratts, and International, etc., for sale at WALLACE'S Drug Store. Also agents for Dr. Bell's Veterinary Remedies.

## This is one of the Biggest Specials we ever Advertised.

\$4 up to \$6 Boots



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Mrs. H. W. Kelly entertained her S. Class and a few young people on Sunday evening.

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Mr. John Finkle was called to Banoff on Saturday owing to the illness of his son, who is suffering from appendicitis.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Robinson, Elby, received a letter from their son, Pte. James Robinson, of the 8th Battalion, Humboldt, that he had been killed in Halifax on the 7th, on the old ship Saxonia, and is expected home soon after serving his term and Country for two years, and is been wounded twice.

## DEATHS

BELL—At Camden, on Thursday, Feb. 14th, 1918, William C. Bell, aged 7 years, 7 months, 1 day. Funeral Thursday.

CHALMERS—At Adelphustown, on Thursday, February 7th, 1918, Mary ne Chalmers, aged 46 years, 2 months, 17 days.

WAGAR—At Nananee, on Tuesday, Feb. 12th, 1918, Allan Waggar, aged 72 years, 4 months.

## NOTICE—BUSINESS CHANGE.

I beg to, announce to the public that I have taken over the stock and stores of the Beverley-McDonald Co. groceries, provisions and meats. I am also adding a complete line of new fresh goods which we will sell at the lowest possible prices. Will be pleased to have all the old customers, and new ones as well. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. J. NORMILE & CO.

Successors to the Beverley-McDonald Co.)

Try Jontee, the new Talcum with the \$100,000 odor, 35c. per tin at WALLACE'S, Nananee's Leading Drug Store.



## The Red Cross Society

The Society is again indebted to the Red Cross workers of Roblin, for pairs of socks, and to the N.C.I. knitting Club for ten pairs.

A generous donation of money is thankfully received from Mrs. Henry Billing; and one of \$5.00 from Mrs. Urleton Woods, Roblin.

The Hall was filled again on Saturday, some working on Hospital comforts, while others were busy tying quilts for the Dartmouth sufferers. Miss Helen McNeil has given the Society a splendid donation, being for profit in furnishing the music for the week at the Strand. The kindness is greatly appreciated.

The Hall will be open all day Saturday.—All are welcome.

Everything in Stationery, Inks and Fountain Pens at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

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We also wish to thank Mrs. Edward Embury for a donation of money for Halifax relief. Do not forget that the work-room is open each Thursday afternoon, and there is plenty of work of various kinds for all who can give of their time and ability to help.

At the recent annual meeting of the "U. E. Loyalist" Chapter, I.O.O.F., it was moved, seconded and carried that the address of the Regent, Mrs. Harshaw, be published in the local press. The same is given below: Ladies:—

Each year since 1911 it has been my privilege as well as my pleasure, on the occasion of our annual meeting to address a few words to you in the interests of our Chapter, and of the work accomplished during the preceding year.

The depth of my appreciation of the above privilege, which you have placed with me, is possibly known only to myself. I must say, that your kindness, consideration and co-operation in all things, have very materially aided me in attaining the objects we have mutually had in view and have thereby lightened the duties of my office, so that instead of being burdens, they became only labours of love, and among the pleasures of life!

To draw a Scriptural comparison, I, like Jacob of old, have served seven years for an object—though in nowise other than in length of service—does the comparison hold good?

I trust in that time, we have not only helped each other to reach those objectives we have set before us, but in this community of the higher and finer interests of life, of those about us, and in aid of our brave defenders across the seven seas, that we have also felt the broadening and up-lifting influences of an organization so wide and so far-reaching, as is that of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, admired and respected for its good work, I may say all over the world!

Is it to be wondered at that we feel proud and honoured in belonging to such an organization: of women?

There is, I think reason for congratulation upon the close of a very successful year, for you will see from the Secretary's and Treasurer's reports, that our membership has been largely increased, the Chapter having three Life-members, the kind and generous gift of a Life-membership in the Chapter to myself being one of the greatest and most gratifying surprises of my association with the Order. We must also record with deep regret, the loss of two valued members, in Mrs. J. G. Fennell and Miss Patterson, called hence by the grim reaper in the midst of most active and efficient work.

We have attained much financial success, as well as finding ourselves in very excellent financial standing at the end of the current year.

In reaching this happy consummation we have to acknowledge our indebtedness to many friendly donors of generous gifts, as well as to the generosity of the public whenever appealed to.

The achievement of raising \$500.00 for the Lt. Col. Arthur H. McGreer Motor Transport Service for the benefit of our men near the front line, is one to be proud of—as well as the raising of nearly the same amount so far for the Navy League of Canada and the Empire—though we hope in the near future to add considerably to this amount.

We have had many other pronounced successes in money-raising efforts

the Order, to your Chapter and associates implies, which is frequently and strikingly brought to your notice in the fine and appropriate name of our Chapter.

Finally, I would ask you in the wearing of the Badge, to honor it, not as an ornament, but as an emblem, indicative of all it stands for. Use it therefore, as an emblem, and not in the place of an ordinary ornament, thereby showing honor to your organization, and the place you occupy in its far-reaching and splendid work!

I beg to thank you Ladies, for the patient hearing you have given me, and for your kind and close attention to my remarks.

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The "U. E. Loyalist" Chapter, I.O.O.F. and Committee's recent Euchre Party, held in the I.O.O.F. Rooms, in the Harshaw Block, was an even more pronounced success than the previous one, \$100.00 being cleared as a result of the venture. We desire to thank the public and all who contributed to this goodly sum, and especially the I.O.O.F. Lodge, No. 86, for the use of their rooms, and other ways in which they aided us, and also for the generous donation of \$30, all of which we greatly appreciate.

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